TELEGRAM "CHRONICLE"
TELEPHONE NO. 22037

REGISTERED NO. B. 4665
POST BOX NO. 322

The Bombay Chronicle

WEEKLY

Founder: Pherozeshah Mehta

VOL. IX NO. 31 BOMBAY: SUNDAY, JULY 30, 1950 PRICE: FOUR ANNAS
Air Surcharge 6 Pies

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

ARTIST CAPTURES "LASYA" GRACE

Dance rhythm, an Indian painting executed By Y. K. Shukla.

'If I Were Food Minister'

(SEE PAGE 5)

Yard's Ghost Squad

SCOTLAND Yard's Ghost Squad was set up in 1946. The instructions to its members were simple—"Go underground, mix with the criminals, become part of their background."

First job of the Squad is to learn of crimes that have been planned 'before they are committed', in time to flash a warning to Scotland Yard. Of secondary importance is the job of securing evidence about crimes already committed, writes Terence Robertson in "Reynolds News".

There are half a hundred of these hand-picked men, carrying on a non-stop, round-the-clock war against crime in the breeding ground of the crooks.

Through their efforts Haigh and Heath were sent to the gallows for murder; Hume was sent to prison for his part in the Setty case; and, in co-operation with the Liverpool C.I.D. Ghost Squad men helped to solve the Cameo murder case.

Equally successful has been the Squad's unceasing battle against cosh gangs and hold-up gunmen. Scores of youths and vicious criminals who robbed and attacked defenceless householders now live in the cells as a result of Ghost Squad operations.

The Squad was able to achieve these results because of their qualities....Ghost Squad men are specialists in crime. They live with criminals. They mix freely in the pool-rooms, cafes and bars where crooks spend their money.

They dress like them. They look like them. They talk in thieves' slang. They hear whispers and rumours. They keep tab on the men they suspect. They are virtually spies in enemy country.

They are a loosely knit organisation operating within the framework of the C.I.D. but with wider powers and more freedom. Usually they work as individuals but often they join as teams covering many aspects of one particular crime.

Many are linguists worthy of chairs at leading universities. They are able to pose as emigres from foreign countries, they can live and talk with the multi-nationalities which make up the underworld of vice and crime.

They 'disguise" themselves by living their role. It is possible that the bunch of flashily dressed youths you might see in pin-table joints will include at least one Ghost Squad man who is keeping check on any criminal activities some or all of the customers might be planning.

He will be dressed in a padded American-type suit with a soft shirt and a colourful necktie. His hat will be of the broad-brimmed variety made popular among post-war criminals by films and movie magazines.

Members of the squad are drawn from the ranks of the C.I.D. Next to the Special Branch, the Ghost Squad is the most sought-after job at Scotland Yard.

Its men all possess special qualities which are needed in fighting crime. But supreme in these qualifications is

(Continued on Page 27)

'SO GOES THE SHADOW'

Henderson in 'The Providence Journal'

ODDITIES of NATURE • BY CHUCK THORNDIKE
IN THE NORTHERN SECTION OF INDIA, CERTAIN PEASANTS STRIP AND SHAPE BARK FROM THE SHIRT TREE AND USE IT FOR CLOTHING!
THE REAL SHINING STAR IN RUBIES AND SAPPHIRES, A NATURAL PHENOMENON, HAS NOT BEEN DUPLICATED IN THE SYNTHETIC STONE, UNTIL RECENTLY!
SUN SPOTS ARE WHIRLWINDS IN THE SUN'S ATMOSPHERE, WHICH AFFECT MANY THINGS ON EARTH, INCLUDING RADIO RECEPTION!
SEA SNAKES
[TROPICAL PACIFIC OCEAN]
HAVE BEEN SEEN BY THE HUNDREDS BASKING ON THE SURFACE OF WATER OFF THE AUSTRALIAN COAST!
ITS NINE FOOT LENGTH ENDS WITH A RUDDER-LIKE TAIL, AND THEY HAVE BEEN FATAL TO BOTH BATHERS AND FISHERMEN!
GUATEMALA HAS A MALE FRESH-WATER CATFISH WHICH INCUBATES THE EGGS IN ITS MOUTH - AFTER HATCHING, THE BABY FISH RETURN TO THE MOUTH FOR SHELTER!

WEEK-END FUN

A fellow who takes off his hat in elevators, helps old ladies across streets, and writes books on politeness, will chase his fellow man up an alley, yell at school children, and cuss out pedestrians for getting in his way, once he is in a flivver. The kindliest gentleman in the community, known for his warm smile, takes on the instincts of a gorilla the minute he finds himself tooting the Sedan down Main Street.

H. I. PHILLIPS, 'SAN ANTONIO EVENING NEWS'

★

The old-time princesses bathed in gelatine moonlight, babbling their undying love into the ears of English actors with all the reciprocal ardour of kippers, the dear little salveys with the souls of angels and the pride of duchesses, the abused girls who remained pure and innocent despite pasts that stretched from the Boar's Head Inn to Damascus—such and their sisters may have induced impolite chuckles in many of us. But, in their unintentional absurdity, they were still the stuff that heroines are made of, and infinitely more appetizing than the clinical females we are nowadays asked to swallow as dreamboats.

GEORGE JEAN NATHAN, 'LOS ANGELES EXAMINER'.

There is one question we should like to have answered in ratio to the usual desert drama..The hero dashes up on hossback, thunders across a wooden bridge, cracks a lane through an acre of broken dishes, and makes more racket than a dress rehearsal of Wagner's "Parsifal". He gallops his pony across a loose porch and then jumps off. Why does he then tippy-toe around the little cabin where the heroine is chained to a hot kitched stove? What woman isn't?

ARTHUR "BUGS" BAER, 'MILWAUKEE SENTINEL'.

★

Almost everybody under the age of seventy overrates the value of experience. Experience in life may add to our knowledge, but it usually doesn't reduce our follies until we are too old to care.

SIDNEY J. HARRIS, 'STRICTLY PERSONAL"

★

The line between moral outrage and titillation is narow, very narrow. In cases of doubt, these days, one calls in a psychiatrist who casts a scientific aura of respectability over the most lurid discussion.

JOHN CROSBY, 'MIAMI HERALD'

★

The world owes much to those who succeeded. But it owes more to those who failed, yet would not take the count.

ELSIE ROBINSON, 'ST. LOUIS POST-DISPATCH'.

★

A gangster walked into a small town branch of a bank and made a clean sweep. While he was busy stuffing the money into a bag the cashier set off the burglar alarm.

The gangster made off in his car, and the police arrived ten seconds later.

"Which way did he go?" panted an officer.

The cashier pointed down the road, and the police hurried out of the bank and into their car to give pursuit.

At that moment a customer entered the bank. "Good morning", he said to the cashier. "I'd like to draw five hundred pounds from my account."

The cashier pointed out the door. "Yes, sir," he advised. "Just follow those policemen."

★

It used to be that a Scotsman, once in London, left the city only to fetch his relatives. Now it is reported that fewer Scots are moving South—no doubt because they are being born in London, to save the fare.

★

"What your name," the store manager asked the young applicant for a job recently.

"Ford," replied the lad.

"And your first name?"

"Henry."

★

The Skin Game

"Little boy," asked the well-meaning reformer, "is that your mamma over yonder with the beautiful set of furs?"

"Yes, sir," answered the lad.

"Well, do you know what poor animal it was that had to suffer in order that your mamma might have those furs?"

"Yes, sir—my daddy!"

★ ★ ★

When she stopped for breath, she cried aghast: "Good Heavens! You're not my husband. You're the man on the next floor! I'm most dreadfully sorry."

The Veddas are an aboriginal tribe in Ceylon, now doomed to extinction. Dr. Spittel tells the dramatic and moving story of their decline in "Vanished Trails", due shortly from the Oxford University Press. Into this story the details of Vedic life and superstition are skilfully woven. The book can be described as an 'anthropological novel'

Dr. Spittel and his daughter spent many months among the Veddas in an effort not only to discover what they could of the tribe, but also to protect its last surving members against the too rapid encroachment of modern civilization.

The Insect Aviator

A DRAGONFLY grub *holds more* mysteries than a conjurer's box of tricks. And never was there a more thrilling transformation than from the dragonfly's mud grovelling infant to the dainty, gauzy-winged adult.

Although it spends the greater part of its life in the water, probably no other insect is more a creature of the air than the dragonfly, writes Cecily Morrison in "Britannia and Eve".

It has legs but never walks. It rushes through the air, scooping up its victims in its basket of spine-fringed legs, sucking their bodies dry and releasing their carcasses without ever slackening its headlong pace.

Suddenly alighting in the reeds, it will just as suddenly take the air again, swooping, turning and zooming with the ease of a pursuit plane; hovering like a helicopter; or, leaving the realm of aeroplanes altogether by darting backwards or sideways.

Yet this same dragonfly, perhaps only a few hours before, was an ugly, crawling creature on a pond's muddy bottom.

Curiously the nymph—as the grub is called—swims and breathes with the same apparatus. The thin walls of its lower intestines are formed into gills which absorb oxygen from the water.

When the water is forcibly expelled from the lower end of the food canal, the recoil drives the nymph forward, like a jet-propelled submarine rocket.

And its food-trapping system is just as strange as its method of locomotion. The nymph's elongated lower lip is equipped with a pair of toothed pincers which, when not in use, fold downwards between its front legs.

While it lies in wait in the reeds, a water bug or a caddis fly swims close by, and presto! The pincers shoot out and its victim is engulfed—all in the bat of an eyelid. Then the monstrous curling lip folds down again, all ready for the next assault.

Dragonfly nymphs are insatiable cannibals, devouring each other, their neighbours, and even newly emerged adults whose wings have yet to harden.

Eating, swelling, and moulting, dragonflies spend about a year in the nymphal stage before becoming airborne adults. During this long wait they may moult ten or fifteen times until, one day the nymph goes crawling up a water weed for the last time.

It halts a few inches above the surface; its nymphal armour splits, and the gauzy crumpled wings and shimmering needle body of adulthood emerge. Then, leaving behind the brown ghost of its former self, the insect darts into the sunshine on its maiden flight.

So much is the dragonfly a creature of the air, that it will even lay its eggs upon the wing. Bumping along

(Continued on Page 27)

'Remember—you're Out For Bear'

Hutton in 'The Philadelphia Inquirer'

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 21 April, 2017

CRICKET CARAVAN—VI

HASSETT AND BARNES

IF Lindsay Hassett had been knocking about old London in the days of Sam Weller and David Copperfield, Charles Dickens might surely have written yet another novel. Lindsay is a character in every sense of the word, one with whom Mr. Pickwick would have loved to share his last bowl of punch, or Mr. Wilkins Micawber his last six pence. Pint sized but steel all through, he is one of those people (a vanishing people) who improve and go on improving through years of acquaintanceship.

Behind that Mr. Punch-like little frame and those playful eyes there is a fine and quick brain and one of the grandest senses of humour in the world.

Those who have played cricket with and against Lindsay for nearly fifteen years will tell you that during those fifteen years they have never heard him say an unkind or an unjust word about anyone (in their presence or out of it) and have never seen him do an unfair or uncalled-for deed. Are there many people about whom one could truthfully say the same thing? Lindsay is one of those persons who quietly and unostentatiously do things that are apt to restore completely, if only temporarily, your faith in human nature.

Lindsay rarely reveals the serious side of his nature. He is far more often joking and laughing and, if he can get someone to sing with him, conducting choruses — not always classical.

Pastime, Cinema

Apart from cricket, golf, football, tennis, squash racquets, pipe smoking and an occasional glass of beer, Hassett's favourite pastime in those days used to be visiting the movies. As the Queensland Cricket Association always issued free cinema passes to first-class cricketers visiting Brisbane, Hassett was in his element there. A South Australian player met him in Sydney once on his way back with the Victorian team from Brisbane to Melbourne, asked him if he had taken full advantage of his pass.

"Popped out for a meal now and again" was his reply.

But behind Hassett's whimsicality and humour, there is a ton of character and wisdom. Few people in England, South Africa or India would deny that, as Australian Services team captain, he was one of the best ambassadors Australia has ever sent to those countries. A great mixer and a wonderful diplomat in a crisis, Hassett made countless friends for Australia overseas. As captain, he was invariably at his best in the more important matches. He did not take the lesser matches too seriously, and played for the joy of the game. Cricket needs a few more like him. Some day officials may realise this.

Most of the outstanding batsmen Australia has produced, including Bradman and Macartney, have been short of stature. Lindsay Hassett and Sidney Barnes have maintained the tradition.

H. L. Hassett

S. Barnes

The Imp

Barnes, who could be described with confidence as the "Imp of Post-War II Test ricket," reached the fine score of 234 on Sydney Cricket Ground against Walter Hammond's 1946-7 team, after more than ten hours batting. Only a few minutes before, Barne's captain, Don Bradman, also had been dismissed for 234, whcih was a record for an Australian in Test Matches on the ground that gave Bradman to cricket.

Barnes only needed one run to have the Sydney Cricket Ground record, so far as Australians are concerned, all to himself. For over ten hours he had kept the ball strictly along the ground, taking never the slightest of risks. Then, with the record at his feet, he chose to make a wild swing across line of flight of a ball and skied it to mid-wicket. Long before the catch was taken Barnes was smilingly on his way to the pavilion. The only possible interpretations to be placed on his conduct were, either that he did not want to take the newly-won record away from Bradman, or that he preferred to share it with Bradman rather than have it all to him.

Barnes is complex character — almost another Sam Weller. If he had not become one of this world's currently greatest batsmen, it is alomst certain he would have become famous (before he finished) in some other walk of life.

Had he followed the example of his cricket guardian and boyhood "near god", 1921 Test batsman Tommy Andrews, and danced down the wicket to slow bowling, instead of pegging himself to the back foot and square-cut, he might surely have been a public idol. Oddly enough the Sid Barnes whom the crowds thing so shock-full of confidence has rarely had the "nerve" to leave his crease.

The most fatal of his failings so far as the crowds are concerned, however, has been his joyously-vaunted contempt for their disapproval. Australian barrackers like to see their applause appreciated, their barbs shoot home. Both applause and approbrium roll off Barnes's robust hide like water from galvanised iron. Instead of wincing at gibe and witticism, Barnes outwardly appeared to revel in it and even went out of his way to encourage wordy artillery.

Insane Passion

Sid was born at Johnston Street, Annadale, Sydney, the younger of two brothers, on 5th June 1916; that from early boyhood Barnes had an almost insane passion for cricket and used to pester the life out of his grandfather (his father died when Sid was a youngster) to take him to Sydney Cricket Ground long before he was big or old enough to go on his own. Barnes's mother says she would never have got him to St. Augustine's Stanore and Petersham High Schools if he hadn't played cricket there. On the other side of the Barnes's budget, too was the number of cricket-ball-broken windows up and down Johnston Street.

Apart from cricket, athletics seem to have been Barnes's most pronounced boyhood pursuit, and between the ages of eight and eleven he won numerous gold and bronze medals for sprints.

The world knows most of the story of Sid Barnes's cricket but it may not know of the incident may not know of the incident with which we shall close this story of an Australian who has made his way in a hard world, not only by cricket, but by buying and selling property. A year or so ago there lived above the surf of famous Pacific surfing beach, Bondi's Ben Buckler, an old, nearly-blind woman. Quite by accident Sid Barnes heard that the old soul was making a daily twenty-mile-there-and-back journey to a doctor in an attempt to save her sight.

Next day, and for six weeks afterwards, Sid collected her in his car in the morning and drove her back home in the afternoon.

Like many Sydney businessmen, Barnes can drive a bargain, but the friends who really know him say, "If he can't do an underdog a good turn, he won't do him one at all."—WORLD COYPRIGHT.

NEXT WEEK: Lindwall and Carmody.

BLACK MARKET ARMAMENTS

●

By K. Frank Feldman

WAR MATERIALS OF ALL TYPES ARE BEING SOLD SECRETLY BY AN ORGANISATION WITH WORLD-WIDE CONTACTS, AND THERE ARE PLENTY OF CUSTOMERS.

A mysterious "Black International Ring" dealing in arms and war material of all descriptions is doing a world-wide trade.

Subject to a satisfactory price settlement, this organisation can dispatch within 48 hours any order for equipment ranging from revolvers to tanks, from grenades to aeroplanes.

The current "list" includes Lee-Enfield rifles, double-barrelled anti-aircraft guns, light ships, radar instruments, Messerschmidt fighters, "Tiger" tanks, and complete artillery units.

Here are some of the smaller items offered:—80,000 steel helmets at dol. 8.30 each, 190,000 rifles (1944) at dol. 1.00 each, 10,000 pistols (9 mm.) at dol. 7.10 each, and 5,000 tank grenades at dol. 20.80 each.

The Black International specialises in handling uranium ore and "heavy water." Great interest was shown in these listed items by Soviet sphere middlemen and all went well until some information leaked out.

Subsequently a whole cell of agents, concentrated at Garmisch Partenkirchen, was "liquidated" by police who were under the impression that these operatives were an isolated group.

In fact they had been caught on the point of selling "uranium samples" at the recognised price of £5 to a man of straw sent from Vienna. He had been equipped with 100,000 Schillings which, by way of compensation, were to be converted into Deutsche mark.

The Black Ring in Central Europe might have continued its shady deals for months had there not been a number of embarrassing indiscretions which, though they have not disjointed the world-wide chain, have somewhat dislocation the arms machinations on the Continent.

Police discovered a flaw in the organisation which was running uranium ore "samples" from Germany into Austria.

Shadow Deals

There were plenty of customers, all shadow members of the ring, who sent their men to Salzburg after the receipt of suitable tenders. The ore could only be bought in terms of Swiss francs. The International refused all other offers.

Trouble started when one member of the ring became suspicious of an agent acting on instructions in Salzburg. The man was recalled and "fell" out of the train while on his way.

The chain of intrigue can be traced right into Scandinavia, where the chief operators are a Russian woman, a former friends of Hermann Goering, and a Yugoslav merchant living under several aliases.

It is hardly credible that tenders are still being dispatched by unscrupulous business men with enough military equipment on their hands to maintain a small army.

Unknown to the vast majority of people, large quantities of arms are passing through a central channel straight into the Soviet Union and her satellite States.

These are some of the prices recently quoted—confidentially, of course—in Stockholm:—

Ack-ack guns (86 mm.) 28,560 Swedish crowns each; field guns (75 mm.), 15,000 Swedish crowns each;

(Continued on Page 38)

PATTER: BY ASUDE

GIRTH CONTROL

I HAVE met quite a good number of Editors in my time.—am meeting them still but I cannot speak about them. That will have to wait for a while yet. But I simply cannot forget the picture presented by one of the tribe when touching this delicate subject of "Girth control",—daily presented between the hours of 1 and 2 P.M.

That is, after lunch. At least, what is conventionally known as "lunch." Not your lunch or my lunch but his I shall leave it at that.

He would walk up briskly to this lunch of his with the sprightly steps of a boy back from school. But mark him after he had done his stuff at the table. Same schoolboy, but now "creeping like a snail unwillingly to school." He couldn't help creeping. Not after that lunch. Somehow he would reach his bed and then loosen the loin-band of his dhoti. And that thing under the band would spring up with the release. The balloon, you know, the bag where he had stowed away his lunch. It would expand and spread itself all over him. And he would start caressing it.

No mother fondling her baby could beat that Editor petting that belly of his. He would pat it and cosset it and smooth it and rotate his hand over the central part of it. Occasionally, he would take a living clutch of some of the flesh and kneed it as one needs dough.

It is an outstanding trait of the race he belongs to,—Jai Hind!—that he should show his appreciation of the lunch by eloquent eructations. But he does not eructate, no. His very own method of registering that "all is-for-the-best-in-the-best-of-possible-worlds' feeling is to have a quiet half-hour's necking-and-petting with that tum-tum of his.

I have had some of my worst work accepted in his paper during that witching hour by simply swearing that the "thing" had positively grown a whole inch larger since I saw it last. He would blush and protest—and accept the article. He would show it off to his wife,—a slim-waisted lady.

Not everybody had the same tact. I know one nephew of his,—one of those "modern" young men,—who had the temerity to doubt the wisdom of the proceedings. He expressed the fear that going that way, the uncle might soon cease to be able to see his feet. "But who wants to see one's feet?" was the uncle's growl in reply.

I am remembering that Editor because of having read a report of a lecture just given by a very estimable lady on the subject. I have a very great regard for the lady, but I must confess that I do not quite see eye to eye with her in some of the things she said.

For instance, she says: "Girth Control is the conscious control of girth by methods that prevented conception." But isn't that obvious? I know that, you know that, and your tailor knows it. You get a suit of clothes made this year and then you go about like this Editor of mine till winter comes again. And then you stagger back to the tailor complaining of "congestion." But what else did you expect? Contraction?

And surely, the fair speaker goes rather far afield when she observes that she regards "girth control as a social and a moral awakening and that it was a great social principle which was interlocked with the spiritual progress of the nation and of the race as well."

I don't understand that at all. I grant that a man may have one sweet too many for his tummy but what has it got to do with "spiritual progress"? What has girth got to do with God? What I ask her is this: "Have you, Madam, seen a lean Bishop yet?" Well, then?

And then she becomes mysteriouser and mysteriouser still. "As regards the objection that the knowledge of girth control methods mean promiscuity because young people would tend to be immoral, she knew hundreds of women who had girth control knowledge but that had not made them immoral."

Of course not! Why should it? Take me, for instance, I have complete girth control. In fact, there is no "girth" to speak of. But am I immoral even if I am not so young as I was? Am I? I can't imagine where this lady got this "morality" bee in her bonnet.

Again, "Regarding objections on grounds of health, she knew 50,000 women who had been to girth control cliniques in New York, but the methods had not affected their health." I did not know that 50,000 thousand American women had "girths" to be controlled, but in any case, I am glad to hear what she says.

But when all that is said and done, let me tell this lady straight that she has been doing no more nor less than talk through her *toupee* all the time. It can't be done, and it should not be done,—this "girth-control". If you have got the Al type of it,—the Bengal or Madras style,—no amount of coaxing or pounding will cause it to shrink so much as an inch.

My grandfather tried it. He took long walks as advised by doctors. And returned like that Editor, with his front skin flapping against the back,—famishing. The walk brought in the appetite. And so he ate his food. And my father's food. And mine. And the balloon grew bigger day by day.

It works just like that. But it isn't that alone. What I ask is, why kick up all this pother about 'Girth Control"? And this is not the only lady who has been doing it. Marie Stopes started the rannygazoo, and since then, every woman, maiden or married, has been having a stab at your belly.

What, I ask, is the harm in having a layer or two of good, honest fat round the equator? "Fat", as that Editor of mine, would say, "Is not necesssarily fatal!" Absolutely. Could you conjure up a thin Johnson? Could you have a dictionary like that if our Samuel had been like me?

Gilbert Chesterton got up and gave his seat to *three* ladies in a bus. Could you or I do it? And yet this lady.....well, well, the serpent's tooth is simply not in it.

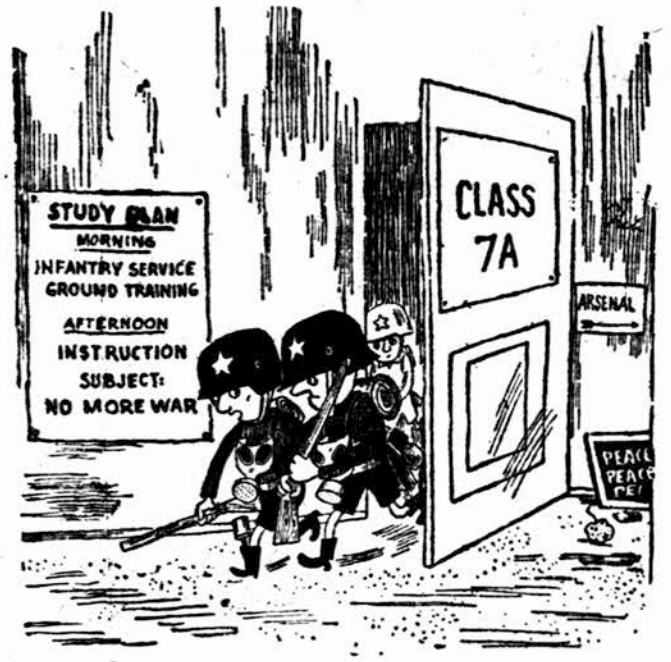
It is just one of those fads, that's all. Look at Venus,—Milo's or Praxiteles'. Look at Juno. Look at Persephone, Andromeda, Sakuntala, Chand Bibi, Lady Hamilton, or Catherine. Could any of your wasp-like waists come miles near the what-d'ye-call-it of these classical earth-shakers.

What, I ask again, has belly got to do with beauty, any more than your girth has to do with your God?

There is a man in Madras who, when walking out in the sun or rain, always has his open umbrella poised over,—what do you think?—his stomach. Stomach is not quite the word for it, but it will serve. I asked him why he did so, and he bristled all over. "What is the utility of an umbrella?" He challenged me. Without waiting for my reply, he gave one. "To give protection to the lar-r-r-rgest par-r-r-r-t of the body!"

Well, that's that. But a friend who has just read this article points out that I have got it all wrong. The lady was *not* talking about "girth" control but something quite different. I don't see the difference.

"'Education" In The Soviet Zone'



Bierbrauer in 'Zeichnung'

MOTHERS OF FRANCE MOBILISE PUBLIC OPINION AGAINST WAR IN VIET-NAM

WHEN the French mothers whose sons had lost their lives thousands of miles from their native soil gathered together in Paris and marched to the War Ministry to demand the end of the fratricidal massacres in Viet Nam, certain Journalists hypocritically indulged in a propaganda of inaction and dispair

What use?, they said. What good would come of such a procession of weeping women? Never had tears been known to have stopped a war. Would it not be better to console these women, to help them bear their sorrow in peace rather than drag them out on a tiring demonstration that could only end in disappointment?

These kind apostles concealed as best they could their own complicity in prolonging the butchery, blaming the Union of French Women for supporting this action for peace but not blaming the War Ministry for the dastardly police attack on these mothers and widows.

Some months have passed since then. Now the decisive role of 'action' is clearly seen in the struggle which, despite defeatist propaganda, is being waged against the war in Viet Nam. Action is a determining factor because it is convincing and catching, because it concretely proves to all lovers of peace the need for active solidarity.

The initiative of the mothers and widows whose courage proved stronger than their pain was the first act to inspire the women of France and to convince them that their indignation must be translated into firm effective action.

The women of Bordeaux and Marseilles realised that the war could be considerably hampered by measures taken in their own towns and they persuaded the dockers to join the struggle.

Women Mobilise

First in Bordeaux, then in Algiers and in Marseilles the dockers decided to boycott all war materials. From there it was but a step to realising that transport workers, rail workers, metalworkers and office workers could all unite in a huge campaign against war. It was obvious that without the production tranport or loading of war materials it would be impossible to develop plans of aggression or pursue colonial wars.

The Bordeaux dockers were the first to start the ball rolling—they refused to load war materials onto the 'Bangkok' due to leave for Indochina. In Algiers, in spite of threats of unemployment and reprisals, the dockers prevented the 'Courceulles' from leaving for several days, until at last troops were called in to load the ship. In Marseilles the solidarity of the dockers took the form of leaving untouched on the quayside all the war materials intended for the 'Cap Touraine' and the 'Mountbeliard' but loading the ordinary cargo as usual.

Sailors and dockers in Brest followed this militant example and

(Continued on page 27)

'If I Were The Food Minister'

BY K.S. VENKATARAMANI

TODAY our food problem is our major problem No. 1. Since centralised administration of India under British Raj from 1857, this problem has always been with us without publicity and our agriculture was the most neglected subject under British Raj for many reasons.

The second global war which meant immmense sacrifices for India, and the final partition of the country in 1947, which cut away from us the main agricultural production areas,' have intensified the tragic situation. Hence an immediate proper solution has become urgent as a primarily agricultural country could never afford to import food grains for over Rs. 130 crores every year.

But the Congress Raj, owing to several difficulties, functions today as a mere continuation of the British Raj. Unless we attempt seriously independent thinking on correct traditional lines fertilised by modern science and thought we are not likely to solve any of our problems. A new type of statesmanship different from that required for the freedom fight should be quickly evolved and encouraged.

Basic Plan

Sri K. M. Munshi, our new Food Minister, is a knowing and daring intellectual with drive, energy, decision and will-power. He has a good chance of solving this most difficult and complicated major problem if he devotes some time in silence and meditation for the evolution of a Basic Plan seeking the help of varied type of thinkers with an archetectoric mind and also our Planning Commission.

Three months delay on this score is not unstrategic for the victorious solution of this problem which resembles modern warfare in many ways.

A thing no food minister could afford to forget is that the States (Provinces) till yesterday were slaves to the Centre, without eyes or ears, and no initiative or drive in any matter except tax-gathering. So the Union Government should function with a sense of primary responsibility and direct the states to implement their basic plan according to local conditions.

Essentials

The essentials of a basic plan should be: 1. For increased agricultural production: We must go down to our villages and begin constructive work from the foundations. Agriculture, especially under Indian conditions, is a primary village liability and concern. Actual work has got to be done in the fields in rural areas. At present there is really chaos and rowdyism in every village.

There is no organisation, discipline or planned work or any kind of administration in our villages and, therefore, no incentive for production. Agriculture has truly become an orphan child in our villages. Our primary duty is to reorganise the villages on scientific principle into a rural unit, say of 10 to 20 villages, each on the joint basis of population and area, and endow this rural unit with an efficient administration. The Union Government should lay down the broad principles of this village panchayat and each state should implement them according to local conditions.

Under our present conditions, for at least 10 years to come, the rural unit should be directly placed under a rural officer with adequate resources and powers, specially recruited from a newly created state rural service. The elected village panchayat should act only as an advisory body.

Powers Needed

The rural officer and the panchayat shall be charged with following primary duties to increase production:

Short-range works which could be easily and quickly done:—A well-equipped agricultural depot under a trained officer with all the required agricultural implements, seeds of grains, pulses and oil-seeds and green manure, saplings of fruit, timber and fuel trees, should be sold at cost price. It must also have a stock of manures including cake and farm yard.

The officer in charge should collect and buy all cow-dung and farm and village waste and convert them in the modern scientific way into farm yard manure and sell them to the farmer at cost price.

The burning of cow-dung as fuel should be prohibited by law and fuel should be supplied to the village at nominal cost especially to those who regularly give cow-dung.

The agricultural depot should also maintain emergency bullocks, according to local requirements in the full swing of the ploughing season, and give this bullock-power on hire to needy or disabled cultivators in time.

The rural officer should be empowered to divert and utilize bullock-power from transport to agricultural operations like ploughing for short periods of a week or less immediately after rainfall.

The drain of commercial and social transport which is fast increasing utilizing the best bullock-power in such transport is responsible for failure of and fall in production especially in millets, pulses and oil seeds. The above salutary power must be vested in the rural officer as a beneficial emergency measure.

Oilseeds And Rice Mills

The export of oilseeds as such from local areas should be banned. The oilseeds should be crushed locally to give more oil-energy to the tired muscles of the tiller and oil-cakes to fertilise the soil.

Gandhiji's devotion to the Ghani as the greater preserver of Indian culture and agriculture is based on his matchless economic vision and intuition into the rural problems of India. His followers, alas, have become 'aeroplanewallas' bent upon selling our oilseeds abroad to secure dollar credits so that Delhi might have more aeroplanes and Malabar Hill more motorcars!

Rice mills which are really making about one half of India tubercular should be banned at least in rural areas, confining them if necessary, to urban areas with a population of not less than one lakh.

The rural officer should organise hand-pounding of rice and give every facility.

Transport of rice as such should be banned. It should always be as paddy to be husked not earlier than one month before consumption.

Rice mills are responsible for 25 per cent waste in nutritional value of this delicate cereal.

We should put our engineers, scientists and nutrition experts together and ask them to devise a power-driven or hand-driven small village mill which would give the rice bran as hand-pounding does.

Sheep And Goats

Rearing of goats in agricultural areas should be completely banned. Sheep may be allowed on a restricted scale in pastoral areas.

It is useless to celebrate "Vanamahotsavam" with so many million goats free. One hundred goats will destroy a forest in the making in a few hours.

NEW BASIC PLAN WITH WIDE POWERS

SWEEPING LONG-RANGE REFORMS

WATERING DEVICE

The 'Shaduf' for watering the fields in ancient Egypt Empire period (C. 1580 to 1150 B.C.)

(Continued on Page 28)

Is N. Korean Chief A 'Red' Imposter?

By RICHARD HUGHES

NON-COMMUNIST Koreans call General Kim Il Sung, President of the so-called North Korean People's Republic, "the man without a face."

General Kim who nominally commands the invading North Koreans is claimed by the Communists to be the legendary Korean hero and guerilla leader who successfully defied and harried the Japanese in North Korea for fifteen years. Non-Communists deride this claim and insist that the present General Kim is an imposter.

The original Kim Il Sung was a bold and cunning bandit who ruled a fierce horde of expatriated Koreans in the secret fastnesses of the rugged White Mountains across the Yalu river, which separate North Korea from Manchuria.

For fifteen years, these voluntary exiles from Japanese occupied Korea loved in the White Mountains, descending in well-armed and well-organised forays to raid villages, slaughter Japanese officials, seize Japanese goods and disappear again into the precipitous defiles and hidden winding trails of their mountain home.

The Japanese themselves admit that over one year Kim Il Sung's guerrillas averaged more than ten daily raids across the ice-cold Yalu and that in fifteen years, he killed from thirty to forty thousand Japanese.

A Mighty Man

His fame spread throughout Korea. Supernatural powers were attributed to him. It was claimed that he once throttled two famished wolves simultaneously—one in each powerful, hairy hand. It was claimed that he never missed with a pistol shot: that he could run a mile carrying a man under each arm; that he had the power of the evil eye; that he could "eat a whole roasted sheep, and drink a full bottle of the fierciest vodka in one unbroken swallow.".

There were few, if any, photographs of him, but he was represented to be a pale, yellow man with huge shoulders, huge hands, huge moustaches, and merciless eyes, who had never been heard to laugh.

Koreans, in fact, regarded him as a sort of mixture of Robin Hood and William Tell, with the wartime characteristics of Marshall Tito thrown in for good measure.

No Photograph

What happened to this shadowy figure after the war nobody knows for certain. The Communists say that he immediately joined the party, dedicated himself humbly to the ambitious policies of Joseph Stalin and brought with him a large army of 200,000 tough, loyal Koreans whose hearts also beat as one for Korean Marxism.

The preposterous implication is that this great horde has been hiding out with him all these years in the wild and bleak White Mountains.

Actualy, the Japanese, who put a reward of dol. 10,000, dead or alive, on the real Kim's head, never believed that he had more than 10,000 bandits under him.

The South Koreans angrily assert that the real General Kim would now be in his fifties if alive, and that the Red General Kim, "the man without a face is only in his early thirties.

The North Koreans agree that their General Kim is comparatively young, but they argue that he began to organise his one-man revolt against the Japanese when he was 19, after having taken part in a course of strategy at the Japanese Military Academy in Seoul.

They make no reference to his moustaches and loftily ignore South Korean demands for a photograph of him.

Smart Move

Little else is known about "the man without a face" except that he is understood to speak Russian fluently and to have won two Soviet medals —the Red Banner and the Victory Medal.

Sceptical South Koreans seize on both facts to denounce the Red Kim as an imposter. How, they ask, could he have kept his mind on his 15-year long guerilla warfare against the Japanese, if he was studying Russian at a Soviet finishing school and winning Soviet combat medals for Red Russia, too?

In any event, it has been a smart stratagem by the Reds to invent their General Kim Il Sung, even if he is not the real one. His name is revered throughout Korea and many simple peasants who know nothing about Communism would infinitely prefer a supposed Kim Il Sung to a real Syngman Rhee (President of the South Korean Republic), whoever he is or whatever his appearance.

Whether he has huge moustaches or not, "the man without a face" has, without doubt, so far served faithfully and sucessfully the Soviet masters who bestowed tanks and heavy guns on him so generously and selflessly.

ATOM CAN WIN THE

Strategic Bombing Never Won The War

Liquidate Poverty With Atomic Power

WHAT the world needs most, certainly, is the assurance of permanent peace. After that, its first great need is much more power for turning the wheels of industry and agriculture—and for providing food, health, and good life in all the nations of the earth. The United States hold that power. Today it is hidden in secrecy, reserved for war, and certainly not understood by the American people. Yet that power may itself be the key to peace, writes Gerald Wendt in the "Harper's Magazine".

A single pound of the atomic explosive that the United States alone possesses has within it ten million kilowatt-hours, or thirteen million horsepower-hours, of available and useful energy. It would equal the power produced by a thirteen thousand-horsepower engine working for a thousand hours or forty-two days. A pound of this uranium or plutonium fuel measures slightly more than a cubic inch, about the size of a big walnut. It can do the work of fifteen hundred tons of coal. It contains as much energy as the output of a hundred-horsepower automobile engine working day and night continuously for fifteen years.

How much of this concentrated energy goes into a single atomic bomb is a well-guarded secret, but informed guesses set the amount at twenty to thirty pounds. That would be a piece as big as a grapefruit. It would provide some 250 million kilowatt-hours of electricity, and that is enough to supply for a week the electric light and power requirements of seven million Americans—say, the population of New York City. The content of twenty bombs would supply the entire United States with electric power for a week.

The present American production of the atomic explosive is an even deeper secret, but it has been estimated at enough for one hundred to five hundred bombs a year (the latter figure is implied by Dr. J. Robert Oppenheimer, wartime head of the atomic bomb laboratory at Los Alamos). That would be a production of one to five tons of this concentrated power a year. What this means can be gauged by the fact that all the power (from coal, oil, natural gas and water power) now used by the entire United States in one day could be produced by one ton of the atomic explosive.

There is no greater tragedy for humanity than the international tension that keeps the colossal atomic-power supply secreted behind walls and readied only to spread destruction and death. With peace assured, this same power could multiply many times over the industrial production, and therefore the wealth, of unnumbered nations. That possibility has not yet been taken to heart by Americans.

Our country, alone among nations, is blessed with an easy supply of power from coal and oil. With our resources and our social system, we can afford to ignore atomic power for our own use, or can at least question its value to us as a substitute for the power we already have. But it is a tragic error, if not a fatal one, to ignore what atomic power could mean to the rest of the world. It is wisdom to understand the difference between our point of view and that of the rest of the world.

The complete stalemate in the United Nations Atomic Energy Commission seems destined to persist, with all its horrible threat of war, until there is a wholly new approach to the problem in hand. Well worth examining in this dire emergency, are three recent pronouncements that combine to suggest a new attitude. One is President Truman's "bold new programme." Another is the attack made upon the American policy of secrecy in atmoic energy by no less than Senator Brien McMahon, Chairman of the Joint Congressional Committee on Atomic Energy. The third is conclusion by Professor P. M. S. Blackett, in his new book "Fear, War, and the Bomb", that all strategic bombing, and especially by atomic bombs, is valueless. This British scientist bases his argument on facts published in the official "United States Strategic Bombing Survey."

In his inaugural address, President Truman said:

> We must embark on a bold new programme for making the benefits of our scientific advances and industrial progress available for the improvement and growth of underdeveloped areas. I believe that we should make available to peace-loving peoples the benefits of our store of technical knowledge in order to help them realize their aspirations for a better life....Our aim should be to help the free peoples of the world, through their own efforts, to produce more food, more clothing, more materials for housing, and more mechanical power to lighten their burdens.

Technical Knowledge

The President's noble theme extends to a world scale, and into the future, the same good will that created the successful European Recovery Program. Besides, it recognizes that the United States cannot long continue to support the rest of the world by means of material gifts. Nor will our normal foreign trade support it, because there is so little of the world's production that we can take in exchange for our goods.

Our wealth in natural resources and in production is so great that there are only a few items—tin, rubber, coffee and perhaps petroleum—that we can import in payment for the exports the world needs from us. Since we are almost self-sufficient, the rest of the world needs to become so. It can attain self-sufficiency, however, only by using science and technology for the development of its resources.

Technical knowledge would be our most profitable export even if it were only our cheapest gift. And by far the largest and most important item of our technical knowledge is the mastery of atomic energy. In that mastery is lodged the one great hope for a decent standard of living everywhere.

It is difficult for Americans to realize how far the world is still retarded. In India and in China, for example, fully seventy per cent of all power is still generated by human and animal muscles. From the engineering point of view, that is the most costly and least efficient form of power. A man pulling a plough all day uses about 5,000 calories (kido calories) of energy, which he generates from about 2¼ pounds of food. Human food, even in the form of cheap rice, is the most expensive fuel on earth. A horse or an ox is no more efficient; though his food is cheaper and a single animal can do the work of five men, on five times as much food.

By contrast, for every person in the United States the energy provided from cheap fuels is about 300,000 calories per day—which gives each of us the equivalent of sixty hard-driven and expensively fed slaves. If, even so, we complain of a power shortage, then the world at large suffers from a power famine that is colossal and all but permanent. To bring other representative countries up to our level of energy expenditure, the power supply would have to be multiplied by 60 in China and India, by 6 in the USSR and by 1 1/2 even in the United Kingdom.

There is no possibility of any such increase in power for the far countries, if it must be based on coal. Aside from the cost of coal, it is impossible to transport that fuel by the billions of tons. The same is true of oil, with the further limitation that there is not enough oil underground to do the job. That is why the world's hope centers on atomic power.

But if we shared our technology, what would the prospects be? In the first place, is there enough uranium to go around?

Yes.

The entire present power requirements of the world could be supplied by a one thousand tons of uranium a year, or two million now known to be available in good commercial deposits is a hundred million pounds —enough to last fifty years. This is a minimum figure; for the value of uranium is new, the search for it is recent, and new deposits are being discovered in quick succession.

At least one billion pounds are available in low-grade deposits, like the oil shales of Sweden and the gold sands of South Africa. Besides, it is no longer a secret that thorium also can be converted into atomic fuel. The sands of Travancore, at the tip of the Indian penensula, plus those of Brazil, not to include those of North Carolina and Virginia, can provide nearly another one hundred million pounds of thorium for atomic fuel.

Thus, already in sight is enough raw material to last the world at least a century, even under a rapid increase in the use of power. Long before this atomic fuel supply is exhausted, other sources of nuclear energy may well become available. Both the fission of lithium into helium and the synthesis of helium from hydrogen would provide much more energy from a pound than does uranium fission, but both are—so far as public knowledge goes, at least—still in the realm of theory, as uranium fission itself was only ten years ago.

The question now becomes: what is the cost of generating power from uranium and thorium?

With transportation and production costs so handsomely in favour of atomic fuel, the possibility of using it for industrial power becomes very attractive. The chief items of cost are the mining, transporting, and refining of the ore to produce pure uranium, and the relatively high cost of building an atomic-power plant as compared with the first cost of a coal-burning plant. Experts estimate that the investment for an atomic plant will be three or four times that of an equivalent coal plant. Thence, they calculate that the atomic plant can generate electricity at a cost of 0.75 cents per kilowatt-hour, and can thus compete with a coal-burning plant wherever and whenever coal costs more than six dollars a ton.

Baruch Plan

The failure of the Baruch plan is disastrous. It has in fact intensified the fear of war and has led to a renewed armament race. The disaster seems greatest to Americans, because we have been shown the awful results of the bomb and live in dread of it as a decisive weapon. But expert opinion is now not so sure. Belief is growing that while the atomic bomb is certainly lethal to civilians, it is not a weapon that can win a war. If that is an authoritative opinion the evidence must be considered forthwith; and if that view is correct, a revision of American policy may be needed.

Those who now decry the atomic bomb point to the official 'United States Strategic Bombing Survey' and to the 'Statement on German Industry' by the Office of War Information, which together present these shocking facts:

In the sixty-one major German cities bombed by the U.S. Army Air Forces, 3,600,000 homes were destroyed or badly damaged, 7,500,000 persons were made homeless, 780,000 civilians were injured, and 300,000 civilians were killed. Nevertheless, Germany's total war production continued to increase until in 1944 it reached 285 per cent of the prewar figure.

In spite of the dropping of 1,300,000 tons of bombs on Germany in five years, tank production climbed steadily from 3,800 in 1941 to 19,000 in 1944, and aircraft production grew from 11,000 in 1941 to 39,600 in 1944.

In the heavily bombed city of Hamburg, 60,000 persons were killed, one-third of all dwellings were totally destroyed, and most industrial buildings were wrecked. Yet 80 per cent of the city's former productivity was restored within five months. In other cities, too, recuperation was amazingly fast. It was not until the German Air Force had been almost completely knocked out of the skies, and area bombing could be replaced by accurate air assault on specific targets, that bombing became effective war strategy. Then good German planes stayed on the ground for lack of fuel.

Such facts have led the retired British Major General J. F. C. Fuller to the personal conviction that, "Strategic bombing actually impeded speedy victory." In The Second World War: a Strategical and Tactical History, he continues.

Had not a single German city been bombed, and instead had half the vast manpower employed on the

"THE BEAR PEN"

Mergen in 'The Atlanta Journal'

PEACE

●

A and H Bombs Are Futile Weapons

building of heavy bombers been devoted to the produltion of landing craft and transport aircraft, there can be no shadow of doubt that.... the war in Europe would have been won at least a year earlier than it actually was.

A British civilian, Professor P.M.S. Blackett, agrees and goes further. Although he is known to stand left-of-center politically, Professor Blackett is first of all a scientist, winner of the Nobel Prize last year for his study of cosmic rays. But his education was in the Royal Navy and there he served as a regular officer in World War I. More to the point, during the late war he was the leader of "Blackett's Circus," a group that developed the new method of analysing and directing military strategy that was later to be called operational research. The work of the group was enormously effective in bringing Allied victory by making best use of Britain's limited resources on the sea and in the air. Professor Blackett is credited with having done more than any other one man toward the defeat of the German U-boats (and for this service received the U.S. Medal of Merit). His operational research group was deeply involved in the strategy of area bombing. Thus, there is great importance in his opinion that area bombing in general and atomic bombing in particular have little value in modern warfare. (Though he admits that the atomic bomb may prove to be "a valuable tactical weapon" against large masses of troops, as in a landing operation.

Professor Blackett accepts the adverse conclusions of the survey on bombing, and adds that many Americans are deceived by the success of atomic bombing at Hiroshima, because they forget that at that time Japan had no air force for defence. Success would not be so easy against ample fighter-plane protection. He considers an atomic attack on America "very unlikely," because the Soviets have no effective way of reaching America with such bombs, because it will be impossible for them to acquire a stockpile of a few thousand atomic bombs "for many years", and because the Soviets have never used strategic bombing and will not do so now since its futility was conclusively demonstrated in World War II. He thinks that the most the Russians could do would be to drop an "occasional" bomb on an American city, but that they know this could only be a decisive political success—for their enemies.

Blackett's book does not discuss the greater killing power of the underwater bomb as revealed at Bikini. The radioactive products of the bomb spread in showers, spray or dust, are more lethal for a much longer time than is the bomb itself. But this would only stress, not dispute his point. The indiscriminate killing of civilians, and even the destruction of cities, does not reduce war production but instead increases enemy resistance, and makes actual occupation more difficult, if not impossible. This thought is borne out by General Fuller, who writes: "The object of war is not slaughter and devastation, but to persuade the enemy to change his mind....Strategic bombing.... was not only morally wrong, but militarily wrong and politicaly suicidal."

If that is so, atomic bombing is even worse. And the use of radioactive spray and dust becomes a form of indiscriminate poison-gas attack, which was avoided in World War II as ineffective for military purposes.

Certainly his opinion does not accord with that now prevalent in America, where the strategic bombing survey has received little attention while more and bigger bombers have had much publicity. A sharp and extended controversy will probably be required to clarify the national policies thus put in doubt.

The Enigma

Certainly, Professor Blackett's conclusions subject the whole enigma of atomic energy to a new light that searches out significant possibilities. For instance, if the Russians too were convinced that the atomic bomb is a useless weapon, they could well afford to encourage us, by devious means, to concentrate our efforts on the bomb. For, meanwhile, they could perfect other weapons, biological ones perhaps, and devote all their work with atomic energy to the development of atomic engines and atomic power with which to win the peace—say, by the industrial devlopment of China.

The Atomic Energy Commission itself has questioned the desirable limitations of secrecy. Chairman David Lilienthal has said that secrecy carried to extremes "could actually black out democracy".

The industrial advisory group of the Commission is baffled in planning how American industry can take a larger interest in atomic energy. The group, under the chairmanship of James W. Parker, president of the Detroit Edison Company, reports that "industry has no way of determining whether important opportunities in fact exist —. Today no one can say whether the prospects of profit or other incentives exist because under present conditions the great majority in industry know little or nothing about the subject... they neither know where to look nor what to look for ... The government ... alone is in a position to open the doors."

The crowning irony is that the decision on secrecy must itself be made in secret. A well-informed decision can be made only by that small group of officials who know just what is hidden by secrecy. If the decision were to be made by the American public in the traditional democratic way, it would have to be made in complete ignorance of the facts and solely on the basis of general principles. If the facts were to be revealed for the sake of a democratic decision, then secrecy would already be ended and the decision made in advance. Thus, incompatible with democracy, secrecy propagates itself.

Key Provided

Perhaps Professor Blackett has provided a key to the atomic enigma. If his views are confirmed by American experts, and if thus the atomic bomb does not turn out to be a decisive weapon, but only another instrument of indiscriminate and useless death and destruction, then secrecy has no further purpose. Then the hopeless effort at world-control can be cheerfully abandoned. Then we can proceed to apply our precious and expensive atomic knowledge to increase industrial production. Then the Atomic Age can begin.

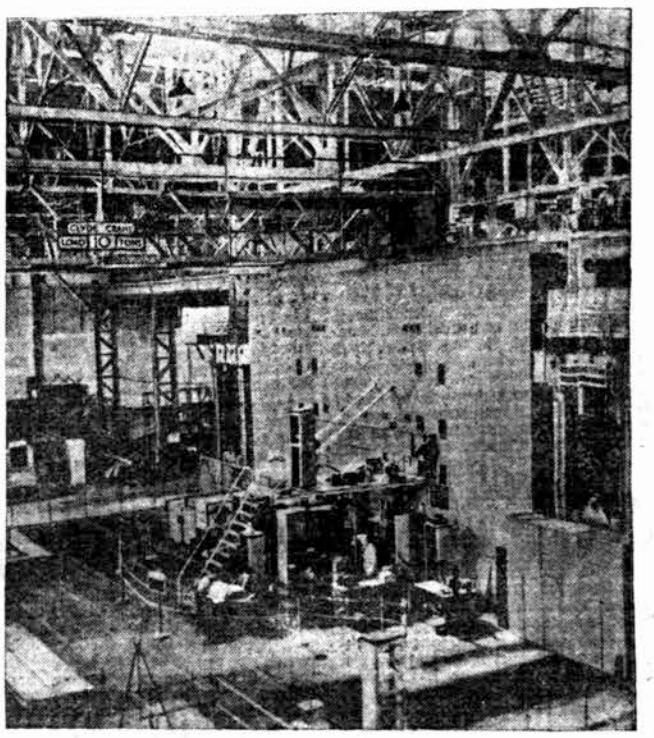
And then we shall, indeed, need "a bold new programme." Atomic power could at once become a powerful political weapon, by eliminating the appalling poverty in those vast and populous regions of the earth where now the Communist doctrine seems to hold out the only hope of relief. Atomic power could win us friends where now the atomic bomb breeds fear and enmity. In President Truman's words, "our aim should be to help the free peoples of the world, through their own efforts, to produce more food, more clothing, more materials for housing, and more mechanical power to lighten their burdens"

In our atomic knowledge we have the means to rectify many of the world's basic ills, provided only that the atomic bomb is obsolete. Professor Blackett has shown us a ray of hope. But is he right? We must be very sure. Until we are, nothing is changed. Until then, we can but join in the hope expressed by David Lilienthal:

"If we live by faith, I deeply believe that these great discoveries of our time can be made to better the lot of mankind and further the kingdom of God."

Kill Hunger, Ally Of Communism

FACE OF AN ATOM PILE



The face of one of the atomic piles at the Atomic Energy Research Establishment at Harwell, Berkshire, England. Experimental equipment can be seen at the front and on top of the pile. The square holes are entrances to the pile which is built up of thick concrete blocks.

WORKING ACROSS BARRIER

To load materials into the atomic pile at Harwell, England, for irradiation the operator sits in front of a lead barrier. This contains holes through which cans containing the materials are pushed into graphite blocks which slide into the pile. This operator has his hand on the wheel controlling the movement of the blocks.

IT is difficult for Americans to realize how far the world is still retarded. In India and in China, for example, fully seventy per cent of all power is still generated by human and animal muscles. From the engineering point of view; that is the most costly and least efficient form of power. A man pulling a plough all day uses about 5.000 calories (kido calories) of energy, which he generates from about 2½ pounds of food. Human food, even in the form of the cheap rice, is the most expensive fuel on earth. A horse or an ox is no more efficient; though his food is cheaper and a single animal can do the work of five men on five times as much food.

TENALIRAMAN, THE GREAT JESTER

400 Years Have Not Dimmed His Popularity

BY S. K. CHELLIAH

THOUGH 400 years have elapsed since the death of Tenaliraman, the well-known jester who was attached to the court of that great ruler, Krishnadeva Raya of Vijianagar, his name is still remembered with affection and esteem in the Madras Presidency.

This ruler had very high regard for Tenaliraman and on special occasions he gave him special gifts and presents as a mark of his high appreciation of his wit and wisdom. How he came to embrace that profession in the court of that notable ruler is an interesting story.

Before Godess Kali

Even while young, Tenaliraman was very bright and intelligent, besides being bold. He was always alert and his hand would be doing something. He used to delight all—young and old, rich and poor—by his ready and witty talks and humorous songs. One evening he was playing with his friends when a sadhu came to that

BRIGHT WIT IN DURBAR OF KRISHNADEVA RAYA

spot. He was so charmed at the brightness of Tenaliraman that he called him aside and told him:—"My dear young boy. I know some mantras (holy words) taught to me by my guru, who enjoined upon me that I should reveal them to a good and noble soul before I die. Unless I do this, I will be born a ghost in the next birth. Since you happen to be a good and an intelligent boy, I desire to reveal these mantras to you. You should go to the yonder Kali temple in this town and utter the mantras one thousand and eight times, when the Goddess will appear before you. You can ask for any favour at her hands. Are you bold enough to do this?

Tenaliraman, even without a moment's hesitation, nodded his assent.

Then the holy man whispered the mantras into Tenaliraman's ears.

The Boon

Next day morning he had his bath and wearing sacred ashes all over his body he hurried to the temple of Kali, sat before the image and chanted the mantras with closed eyes as directed by the holy man. Immediately the Goddess appeared before Tenaliraman with a thousand faces and two hands. He opened his eyes and began to laugh continuously fixing his eyes steadfastly on the Goddess. Any other man in his place would have run away from the place or his heart would be broken. But Tenaliraman stood before the Goddess exhibiting neither fear nor nervousness.

Kali asked him as to why he was laughing at her.

He replied:—"Mother of the Universe, we human beings possess only one nose and if by chance we get cold, the continuous sneezing gives us endless trouble and annoyance. You have 1,000 noses and if you suffer from cold, your suffering will be a thousandfold".

On hearing this the Goddess too joined Tenaliraman in his laughter and asked him to name a boon. Instead of asking for riches or similar other favours, he simply asked the Goddess to confer upon him the favour of becoming a geat jester. While granting him the boon, Kali instructed him to go to the court of Krishnadeva Raya of Vijianagar where, she said, he would find ample scope for his witty brain and talents. After paying obeisance to Kali, Tenaliraman leaft for Vijianagar, whose ruler, highly impressed by his ready wit, employed him as the court jester. Soon he became very popular there and a few o his frolicsome activities are recorded here.

Cheating The Thieves

On one occasion there were numerous cases of thefts in Vijianagar in rich men's houses. One day when Tenaliraman, after taking his dinner at night, was about to retire to bed, he overheard some whispering noise in his backyard garden. He came to the conclusion that some thieves had come to his house to rob him of his valuables. Possessing as he did a cool and resourceful brain, he called his wife and whispering in her ears that some thieves had come, told her in such a way that the thieves would be able to hear his words thus:—"My dear, you are well aware that there are hundreds of daring thefts in this city. We should be on the safe side; otherwise our valuables would be lost. Take that big wooden box and place in it all our costly vessels and jewels. We shall throw it into the backyard well and when the fear of thieves in the town is no more we can lift it and take the things".

The thieves who overheard this conversation were very happy and said to themselves that they would reap a rich harvest with the least trouble. His wife brought the wooden box and the couple filled it with heavy stones and lifting it with considerable dicicuity threw it into the well. Then they bolted the door and retired to bed. The thieves came to the well and finding a bucket and a rope, began to draw water which was emptied in the garden which was full of plants and trees. As the well was very deep, they found the task of emptying it a formidable one, but the attraction of the costly jewels and vessels in the box in the well was so great that they, with renewed vigour, did their job. Tenaliraman's whole garden was full of water.

Day dawned and Tenaliraman came to the garden and on seeing the thieves said:—"My garden is flooded with water. Cease drawing water from the well. When after a few days the garden becomes dry, you can come here and do the job again?"

Only then the thieves came to know that they were cheated by Tenaliraman. He had the consolation that his vast garden was watered without spending even a single pie.

Rearing A Horse

Once the ruler of Vijianagar purchased a good number of horses for his army. To each of his selected friends, he gave a horse and sanctioned Rs. 15 for bringing it up. Tenaliraman approached the ruler for a horse and got it. He constructed a closed shed in his garden and left the horse inside it. Except a small hole to throw grass from outside into the building, there was no window and hence the shed was without any ventilation. Daily he used to throw 2 or 3 handfuls of grass and in a small vessel placed water for the horse to drink. For want of proper care and nourishment, the horse became lean day by day. In this way two months elapsed. One day the ruler caused all the horses to be brought before him for his inspection. When Tenaliraman was also asked to bring his horse to the palace he calmly replied:—"Rajah Saheb, the horse which you have given me is most unruly. It is not possible for me to take it here from my house. So please ask an expert groom to come to my house and bring it."

Taking with him a stalwart Muslim groom who had long and bushy whiskers and a beard, the ruler proceeded to the house of Tenaliraman. Tenaliraman showed the Muslim groom the place where the horse had been sheltered and asked him to peep inside through the hole and see how the horse wsa. The moment he thrust his face into that hole, the horse which was standing there began to bite the grooms' beard and whiskers under the impression that they were grass. The agony of the Muslim groom knew no bounds and he cried aloud. On seeing this the ruler became very angry and rated Tenaliraman.

The latter, without any ruffled temper replied:—"Do not be angry with me? You are giving Rs. 15 for the maintenance of each horse. Is it sufficient? The horse should be fed regularly with grass and grams and for bathing it there should be a servant. I did this purposely with a view to drawing your kind attention."

The Rajah's anger vanished and realising that Tenaliraman's action was a justifiable one, immediately he sanctioned Rs. 50 for maintaining each horse.

How He Reared A Cat

When the nuisance of rats in the city of Vijianagar became intolerable,

'ANY GREEN LIGHT YET?'

Fitzpatrick in 'The St. Louis Post-Dispatch'

PUBLIC APPLAUDED HIS EXPLOITS

the ruler ordered for 1,000 cats from outside and when they arrived, he distributed them among his officials and others asking them to maintain the cats with care by feeding them with milk and food. Tenaliraman also was the recipient of a cat. He had no inclination to accept it, because he knew that its feeding expenses would be great. But in order to please the ruler he accepted to take a cat. He thought of a device by which he could reduce to the minimum the cost of milk for his cat.

When night came on, he got some milk and heated it and poured it in a plate before the cat. From morning till night, the cat had nothing to eat and as it was very hungry, it began to lick the milk, with the result that the boiled milk completely burnt its mouth. From that day onwards the cat was so frightened at the sight of milk that it began to take shelter in a corner of his house. It took only the remnants of the food left by him, but not milk.

After a month the ruler ordered the one thousand cat-owners to bring their cats to the palace. While the 999 cats were fleshy and beautiful, Tenaliraman's cat alone was lean and bony. The Rajah asked him as to why his cat of all others was in such a delicate condition and enquired whether he was giving it milk everyday. Tenaliraman coolly replied that the cat had always taken to flight at the sight of milk. The Rajah was very much astonished to hear this and said:—"I have not till now heard of a cat running away at the sight of milk. You have starved the cat purposely by not giving it milk. I bet Rs. 1,000 and will make it drink milk in your very presence. Go and bring milk from the palace". The milk was brought and placed before the cat and as usual it fled away from the palace.

The Rajah lost Rs. 1,000 in the bet. Giving that amount to Tenaliraman the ruler asked him the reason for his cat's strange behaviour. He showed his cat's mouth to the ruler and said that, unable to bear the milk expenses for the cat, he did this trick. He further gave Rs. 1,000 and asked him to feed the cat with milk and make it strong. With Rs. 2,000 in his pocket and the cat in

As A Wrestler

A renowned wrestler once came to the court of this king after travelling far and wide and defeating many powerful wrestlers.

When the wrestlers attached to the court of the king came to know of it, they were terrified as the knew pretty well that they were no match to the outside wrestler. They also knew that in case of their defeat at the hands of that wrestler, their services would be terminated by the ruler. They as a body approached Tenaliraman and requested him to use his brains in saving them from the present awkward situation. Taking pity upon them that he himself would wrestle with that man tomorrow and asked them to be present on the occasion. This news spread like wild fire in the whole town and the whole place fixed for the wrestling bout was filled to capacity.

In the arena both Tenaliraman and the outside wrestler stood opposite to each other. At the outset Tenaliraman asked his opponent as to whether he was going to wrestler according to scientific wrestling or according to unrefined and barbaric methods. With supreme contempt the renowned wrestler replied that he would wrestle according to scientific methods of wrestling. Then Tenaliraman told him that he would show certain signs pertaining to the art of wrestling and asked him to name them. Tenaliraman first joined three of his fingers and placed them on his breast. He placed both of his hands over his shoulders. He rubbed one of his fingers over the neck. He placed his right hand on the right side of his waist. "What is the significance of all these?" asked Tenaliraman.

The professional wrestler was puzzled and confused. Thinking that Tenaliraman was well-versed in the art of wrestling, the professional wrestler admitting his defeat and placing all his trophies and medals before Tenaliraman, left the place hastily.

The Rajah asked Tenaliraman about the significance of his gestures. He replied:—"The meaning of my gestures was in case I wrestle with you and die who will maintain my wife and children".

The local wrestlers heaved a sigh of relief when they saw the professional man running away. The whole gathering cheered Tenaliraman and

(Continued on Page 31)

The World Of Stamps

BY KUNG

THEY'RE ON THE WAY

There is quite a lot of activity lately in the colonial field, and the numerous collectors of these issues should make a note of the forthcoming issues, because some of them are commemoratives and will be withdrawn after a comparatively limited circulation.

GIBRALTAR

One of the most popular colonies of all is Gibraltar. The stamps of the fortress, having a naturally limited sale, always command a good premium over face for fine used. The trouble is that the majority of the copies that one sees are cancelled with a heavy black parcel postmark and are philatelically useless. One should always weed these out. This important British possession is having a special issue to commemorate the Inauguration of the Legislative Council, and this will be done by overprinting current stamps with a suitable inscription. The values of the issue are announced as 2d, 3d, 6d and 1 sh., and the corresponding denominations of the unoverprinted stamps will be withdrawn from sale for the currency of the commemoratives, that is six months.

GRENADA

Grenada is the latest one of the West Indies to switch over to decimal currency, and the new definative set has just been announced. In the ½, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7 and 12 cents values, the border design is as in the earlier issue, with a vignette portrait of the king. The 25c 50c and 1 dollar 50c shows the badge of the colony and the Royal Cipher. The 2 dollars 50c has the same design as the present 10 sh. stamp, but the Imperial Cipher is altered to the Royal Cipher. The word "Postage" has been removed.

MALTA

It is announced that Malta will issue a special set in honour of Princess Elizabeth, to commemorate her visit to the Island. Date of issue is not yet announced, but the stamps will have the values 1d, 3d, and 1 sh., and will incorporate a portrait of the princess and the Royal Cipher and George Cross.

ST. KITTS—NEVIS

Yet another overprinted set is to come from the tiny islands of St. Kittis-Nevis. The current issue will be superscribed "Anguilla Tercentenary 1650-1950" to commemorate the first British settlement in Anguilla. The denominations will be 1d, 1½d, 2½d, 3d, 6d and 1sh. Date of issue is uncertain.

TURKS

The Turks and Caicos Islands definative set, which will supercede the current stamps, will go on sale on the 2nd of August. If you have any blanks better get them filled right away!

COMBINED SERIES

After some of the mammoth serial issues we have been having lately, it is good to note that in the forthcoming issue for the West Indies, each colony will only issue two stamps. The occasion is the inauguration of the University College of the West Indies, and the installation of H.R.H. Princess Alice of Athlone as Chancellor. Alll the stamps will have the Royal Cipher and the inscription "University College of the West Indies." The lower designs will bear the arms of the college, and the higher ones will show Princess Alice seated in her Chancellor's robes. The stamps will be issued for fourteen West Indian territories, and the colonies and denominations are given below.

There will be 3c and 12c values for Antigua, Barbados, Dominica, the Leeward Islands, Montserrat, St. Kitts-Nevis, St. Lucia, St. Vincent, Trinidad and Tobago and the Virgin Islands. The stamps of British Guiana and Grenada will have a denomination of 3c and 6c. British Honduras will have a 3c stamp and one of 10c, while the Jamaican emissions have a face of 1½ and 6d.

Considering that the West Indies are about the most popular group in the world as far as collectors are concerned, the set should find a ready sale. Looking also to the fine printing of their past efforts, it can be safely assumed that these stamps will adorn the page of any collection.

THE FOUNDATIONS OF THE HOBBY—2

AFTER the beginner has familiarised himself with the pictures in the catalogue, and is able to identify the issues of twenty or thirty major countries without difficulty, he has arrived at the stage where he has to start with the bed-rock of the hobby, so to speak. He must become an adept at several tasks without which collecting stamps is impossible but which, in themselves are irksome and often boring. The most important of these is the efficient floating of stamps.

FLOATING IS A "MUST"

Before a stamp can be put into the album, it has to be free of every vestige of paper, and the sooner the tyro accustoms himself to this task, the better. He can start with any stamps he can lay his hands on, but the best thing for him is an "office mixture", which most dealers in Bombay stock. An expensive mixture is unnecessary; besides, seeing that this is a first attempt, the majority of the stamps may well be damaged.

There are a dozen different ways to float stamps, and though many stamps can safely be dumped into the water, this is a slovenly method, and can ruin many a future gem. Take the stamps, and remove any excess paper, if they are on envelopes or large pieces. Use scissors, never tear, and always leave a sufficient margin. It is better to be safe than sorry, for close clipping, even though done carefully, can play havoc with a stamp edge.

Take a shallow basin and fill it within an inch or so of the top with fresh, clean, water. This last point cannot be sufficiently stressed. Chemical impurities in water often lead to stamps becoming discolored. Place the stamps on the surface of the water, face upwards, till the bowl is almost full. Make sure that they don't lie one on another. After they have been floating for half an hour or so, it will be noticed that many are floating free on the surface, the piece of envelope having sunk to the bottom of the bowl.

Place the free stamps in another bowl of fresh water, lifting them from the first with a pair of rustless tweezers which are available at any dealer. Now the remaining stamps in the first bowl can be tackled. Here, contrary to what anyone may say, hands are definitely the best. Take each stamp in one hand, and slide it gently off the paper. If there is any resistance, leave it by some more. If a corner of the stamp has come off the paper, catch the edge of the paper with a pair of tweezers and with another pair peel the stamp off. Here, too, care must be taken that there is no force employed, or the stamp will easily tear.

ALL GUM MUST GO

After all the stamps have shed their paper, they have to be freed of any gum still adhering to the back, for used stamps, when they are mounted in an album, must be completely free of gum. For the gum to be removed, the stamp must be held upside-down; then, with the fore-finger firmly against the design, the excess gum must be gently removed with the thumb. The rubbing of the stamp with the thumb must be done gently and always under water. When there is no more gum left, the stamp must again be immersed in fresh water.

In cases where the gum remains despite every attempt—as in certain George V stamps printed on coloured papers—leave alone after a while. Here the gum is applied so deep in the fibre of the paper, that the stamp will be worn out but the gum will still remain.

Now the second bowl is full of clean fresh stamps, without a trace of gum (the ones with persistent gumminess should be put aside) and they must now be dried. This is done by placing the stamps face downwards on a clean white sheet of soft blotting paper, one at a time and with an ample space between each stamp. After the sheet is full, another blotting is placed on top, after making certain that no stamp is curled, and the double sheet of blotting is placed between two flat, heavy weights and left for an hour, when the stamps will emerge clean and free of wrinkles.

The stamps with the obstinate gum have to be dried on a single blotting, so that nothing is in contact with the back of the stamp. Most such stamps curl, but this can be corrected by pressing the stamp between the pages of a book when absolutely dry.

FUGITIVE COLOURS

Stamps printed in fugitive colours require even more careful treatment. Since the colour runs at the least excuse, they have to be put FACE UPWARDS on several layers of very damp blotting. An hour of this treatment is usually enough to loosen the gum, when the stamps can be easily peeled off the paper. Catalogues, unfortunately, seldom make a note of these fugitive issues, and unless one has a certain amount of experience, it is practically impossible to tell beforehand whether a stamp is fast or not. The matter is made worse by some sets having most of the values in firm colours and a couple in fugitive. The list of these stamps is too widespread to deal with here, but it is fortunate that not many modern issues use fugitive inks.

The novice should not be discouraged by all this insisting on the correct ways of floating a stamp. Dumping stamps in a pail may leave most stamps untouched, it can play havoc with others. A little extra trouble can result in a cleaner, more attractive collection of stamps, not a bedraggled and soggy bunch of second-rate stuff. It is worth the trouble!

GOING, GOING, GONE!

Stamp Auctions have proved popular in the past and collectors will be glad to learn that they are to be resumed shortly. The first one will take place early next month, and if you have anything spare lying around, get it out and set it up. I hear that there are going to be some good lots the first day. Details will be given later.

With Mauritius toeing the line and issuing pictorials, practically every country in the Gibbons Red, with the exception of a few in the far East, have pictorial definatives. However much the little doubt most collectors find pictorials just their kind of meat.

FOOD POSITION IN BENGAL

No Need For Alarm Says Mr. Gupta

CALCUTTA, July 29. (PTI): Mr. R. L. Gupta, Secretary to the Ministry of Food, Government of India, said here today that the talk of an impending famine in West Bengal was not only baseless "but also mischievous".

Mr. Gupta, who came here on a three-day visit to examine the food position of the State, left for Delhi by air today. He told pressmen before his departure that the food situation in West Bengal would continue to be watched closely, but there was no ground for alarm.

He had discussed in detail the situation with the Ministers and officials of the State Government. On account of the influx of refugees, the diversion of land from rice cultivation to jute and the damage caused by cyclones, it would be necessary to give additional help to West Bengal from overseas imports. Fifty thousand tons of wheat had been allotted to the State in addition to the original allotment of two and a half lakh tons. In September, further substantial allocation would be made by the Government of India, he said.

Jayaprakash For Purnea

PATNA, July 29 (BTI): Mr. Jayaprakash Narayan, the Socialist leader left Patna for Purnea today on a tour of the areas from where food scarcity and starvation deaths have been reported.

He told PTI, before his departure, that after completing his tour of Purnea he will go to Bengal for a few days and again undertake a tour of other affected districts of Bihar.

THE FAMOUS ASTROLOGER

Recipient of many Gold Medals and Certificates from Maharajas, Judges, and notables. Annual Life reading monthly details Rs. 5 and 3 questions, Rs. 2 Horoscope or writing time required. Pandit Kaliyur M. SRINIVASACHARIAR THAPONIDHI, Thyagarayanagar, Madras 17.

INDIAN CULTURE LIVES BECAUSE OF ITS DYNAMIC SPRING

From The Vedic Age To Gandhian Era • Mahatma And Arabindo As Embodiments

By K. M. Munshi

BHARAT is the Indian word for India. 'India', in origin and implication, comes from Greek 'Indoi' which in its turn comes from Persian 'Hindoi' which was the corrupt form of the river Sindhu and is a foreigner's word for what we have been calling Bharat or Bharatavarsha possibly for over two millennia. The word India was the Britishers' name for us; we took it with the English language; and we have retained it for international use. Our modern languages know no such word. 'Bharatiya' culture would certainly imply the culture of India as viewed by Indians from India's point of view.

Culture: Its Meaning

At the outset we must realise the connotation of the word Culture. It must be distinguished from civilization, which means the material equipment of an age. Shri Ramachandra and Sita, Christ and Socrates were less civilized than ourselves; they wore barks or scanty wrappings and travelled on foot or in canoes. We wear fine spun cloth and journey through mid-air in giant air liners. But he would be a bold man indeed, who would claim to be more cultured than they.

Culture is the characteristic way in which a distinctive people live. When certain well-defined ideas run through their history and shape their social institutions and their intellectual and aesthetic outlook from age to age, culture becomes an unbroken organic phenomenon like a flowing stream. In its course through time it gains vigour, richness and above all, characteristics distinctivesness. We call our culture Aryan. In its dominant outlook it is a world culture which knows no parochial boundaries.

It, however, reflects the fusion of widely divergent races like the Negroids, the Proto-Austroids or Austrics, the Dravidians, the Aryans and the Indo-Mongoloid elements. But for its basic conception and in its ultimate inspiration, we have to look to the ideas and achievements of the Indo-Aryans who conquered not a people, but the spirit of all time.

All vital solutions found by a people possessing the selfsame Culture in every age are calculated to meet the essential problems created by its contemporary civilisation in the light of certain fundamental values. These values revolve round a few ideas, which themselves emanate from a Central Idea and the best men among the people find self-fulfilment only in living upto this Idea. This Central Idea drives the stream of culture forward through the banks of Time, changing its course, throwing up formations, leaving behind weeds, meandering or roaring according to the conditions imposed by pressure and material equipment of each section of time. When the conditions change, new crest waves are formed. But its essential unity, its characteristic elements, its direction remain the same.

When the Central Idea drives and inspires the way of life no more, the Culture dies and with it the people.

The Cultures of Egypt, Greece and Rome died; they are museum pieces now. The Culture of India, the oldest of them all, lives for it has been reintegrated from age to age; it has shaped the conditions of every age and has been shaped by them. Because of it, India has stood the shocks of time.

Vyas, Manu and Yajnavalkya, Buddha, Panini, Valmiki, Kalidasa and the author of the Bhagavata are living influences operating on life today. Sri Krishna's exhortation to Arjuna—the Gita—continues to provide the greatest of all forces, the sign post to self-fulfilment to the best among our people.

Arabindo's Personality

I have learnt this from a study of the lives of great Indians of the past and present; from an intimate familiarity of the lives and teachings of Dayanand, Ramakrishna Paramhansa, Vivekanand, Tilak, Gandhiji and Shri Aravind. Age after age, the best among use never found self-fulfilment except by living upto the Central Idea of our culture, and that is why it lives. I sat, as you know, at the feet of Gandhiji for years and found in his daily growing personality the effort to catch this Idea. The other day I had the rare privilege of meeting Shri Aravind. I had seen him last in 1909 in Bombay. Now however, I saw something different: the most beautiful old age imaginable in an atmosphere of inspiring serenity He sat enthroned on an upholstered chair with a quiet, unaggressive dignity. His thin white beard and well-brushed long, white hair framed a radiant face which bore me down with the unfamiliar weight of veneration. A deep light of knowledge and wisdom shone in his eyes. The wide calm of the Spirit appeared to have converted the whole personality into a radiant Presence, not that of a thunder wielding Jove but of one who shone with the light of inner consciousness.

It was not my old Professor whom I had admired at a distance, nor the seer from whose teaching I had learnt a few things at several period of my life.

It was a being complete in itself. In my works, I have written about integrated personality. I had seen it in vision. I have described it in fiction. I had sensed it in the titanic efforts of Gandhiji to realise Truth and Non-violence. But this was absolute integration of personality: attachment, wrath and fear had been transmuted into a power which was at the same time beautiful and calm; the Central Idea in Aryan Culture, materialised in human shape.

When I had included Aravind in our objectives as one of the great architects of creative life, it was an estimate at that moment in Pandicherry, I saw, I felt, he was. Indian culture therefore must be viewed not in sections, but in continuous time.

The long career of our culture can be divided in four distinct ages.

Age Of Cultural Expansion

The first, the age of expansion, can be traced from the chalcolithic civilisation of the Indus Valley, when the country worshipped Shiva, the Pashupati in the yoga pose five thousand years ago; through the fresh young life during the age of Rig Vedic mantras and the vigorous youth of post-vedic age of Janamejaya Parikshita; through the unbroken continuity during the age of Imperial Magadh (c.700 B.C.—320 A.D.), the Classical Age of the Guptas (A.D. 320—750) and the age of Imperial Kanauj (750—1000 A.D.).

The second age of our culture, that of resistance, can be traced through the age of disintegration (1000 to 1300 A.D.) at the end of which the Sultanate of Delhi became an imperial power in India. At the end of the twelfth century Central Asian hordes flung themselves on India to burn, to loot, to destroy. Indians, who only knew the wars waged according to the laws of Dharma, were staggered by the totalitarian wars forced on them. They then mobilised defensive resistance in other spheres of life, and the concentrated vigour of the barbarism onslaught was broken. Alien rule was segregated into the narrowest limits; inviolable defences—psychological, social and religious—were raised against any surrender to it.

Modern Renaissance

The beginning of the third age, that of modern renaissance, may be traced to the end of the seventeenth century. By about 1700 A.D. Ramadas and Shivaji in Maharashtra, the Gurus on the Punjab and the Rajputs had exchanged resistance for aggressive defiance. An expansive mood was in the air. But before Bharat could reap the harvest of this upsurgence, fate fastened on her the political and economic serfdom of Britain. Undaunted, the upsurgence spread in different channels, in unexpected forms and quarters. The movement associated with Rammohan Roy—the Great Revolt of 1857, with Dayananda Sarasvati, Ramakrishna Paramahamsa, Vivekananda, Tilak and Shri Aurobindo, Malaviyaji, Tagore and Gandhiji the Congress represent, each in its own way, the high-water mark of a progressively expansive attitude. Through the British universities, established in India to train Indians to subservient careers the culture forced its way as the Sanskritic revival, a great political awakening and a Cultural Renaissance.

Though disarmed after 1857, it projected its urge for self-realisation as a peaceful but all-sweeping movement which reached its climax in the nation wide Satyagraha activities.

Culture Crisis

The Fourth Age commenced on August 15, 1947 when we became masters of our own destiny. But with our freedom there has come a crisis in our cultural advancement. We have to face post war problems, new world forces and the power of a highly technocratic civilisation with its industrial and urban problems to all of which the fundamental values and the Central Idea in our culture have to adjust themselves.

In each age Culture broadly expresses itself through four prin-

(Continued on Page 23)

P. M. IS INTERESTED

The Prime Minister of India, Pandit Nehru, chats with Paul Zils, producer-director of "Hindustan Hamara", before the screening of the picture at the Government House theatre at New Delhi. In the extreme left is Mrs. Indira Gandhi, Pandit Nehru's daughter.

Egypt Will Be Firm

ATTITUDE TOWARDS RED CHINA

CAIRO, July 29 (PTI-Reuter): Egypt's Foreign Minister Mohamed Salah el Din Bey told reporters last night that Egypt would not change her attitude regarding Communist China, even if Russia raised the question in the Security Council when it meets next month under the chairmanship of Mr Jacob Malik.

At a press conference on July 12 Mohammed Salah el Din Bey said Egypt would not recognise the present regimes in China or Vietnam because aggression and force had gone to their creation.

RUSSIAN NOTE ON TRIESTE

LONDON, July 29 (PTI): Britain does not intend to reply to the Soviet Government's note of July 8 about Trieste, Foreign Under-Secretary Ernest Davies told Parliament yesterday.

The Soviet simply repeated some of the charges contained in their note of April 20 which the British Government had already answered, he said.

The Soviet Note of April 20 charged the Western countries with failing to fulfil their obligations under the peace treaty with Italy and with making Trieste into a military base.

It insisted on the appointment of a Governor, the liquidation of the naval base and the evacuation of Anglo-American troops.

I.C.F.T.U. Mission In Manila

MANILA, July 29 (PTI-Reuter): A delegation of the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions which is on a "factfinding" tour of the Far East, arrived here last night from Hongkong.

The delegation, which was met at the airport by Philippine labour leaders, includes Mr. Deven Sen of the Indian National Trade Union Congress, Mr Brophy of the American Congress of Industrial Organisations and M. Roger Dekeyser of Belgium.

"Hands Off Asia" Committee Formed

NEW DELHI, July 29 (PTI): A "Hands Off Asia Committee' was formed here yesterday at a public meeting organised jointly by the Delhi Committee of the Partisans of Peace and the Democratic Youth League. Lala Shanker Lal of the All-India Forward Bloc was elected President of the Committee.

The meeting passed a resolution demanding that the Government of India should withdraw its support for the Security Council Resolution naming North Korea a the aggressor.

One of the aims of the Hands Off Asia Committee is to "place before the public the true facts about the struggles of the various Asian peoples for their independence and national unity against their imperialist oppressors"

NORWAY TO SPEND MORE ON DEFENCE

OSLO, July 29 (PTI-Reuter): The Norwegian Government is to ask Parliament to authorise increased expenditure of defence.

This was announced following the meeting of the Foreign Affairs Committee of the Norwegian Storting (Parliament) to discuss the international situation and the need for extending security measures.

George's Proclamation

LONDON, July 28 (PTI-Reuter): King George today signed a proclamation authorising the recall of a limited number of naval officers and men, and postponement of the demobilisation of others, to bring up the strength of Britain's Far Eastern fleet.

NEW DELHI, July 29 (UPI): Air Marshal Sir Iveiaw Chapman, Commander-in-Chief, Indian Air Force, is proceeding to the United Kingdom on short leave. He will leave New Delhi tomorrow and will be out of India for nearly two months.

INCREASED AID TO ANTI-RED NATIONS

Truman To Ask For More Funds

WASHINGTON, July 29, (PTI- Reuter).

PRESIDENT TRUMAN today asked Democratic and Republican Congressional leaders to visit the White House on Monday to discuss an increase in the foreign arms aid programme.

The White House announced that the Congressional leaders had been asked to meet the President together with Secretary of State Dean Acheson and Secretary of Defence Louis Johnson.

Congress has already authorised a 12,225,000,000 dollars fund to furnish military equipment for anti-Communist nations. The administration now wishes to increase this sum.

HOME FRONT ISSUES

President Truman and his Cabinet discussed problems of the home front in a 45-minute session yesterday.

The Vice-President Mr. Alben Barkley told reporters that the meeting covered "all phases of economic controls" in a general way. The Cabinet officers said the situation in Korea did not come under review.

The State Department today announced that Mr. Karl Rankin, United States Consul-General at Hongkong, would be transferred to Formosa, Headquarters of the Chinese Nationalist Government, as Minister and Charge d'Affair "ad interm".

TRUMAN ASKS FOR MORE

Stockpile Of Critical Materials

WASHINGTON, July 28 (P T I): Reuter): President Truman asked Congress yesterday for 600,000,000 dollars for stockpiling strategic and critical materials and 18,000,000 dollars for the renovation of reserve merchant ships.

Mr. Truman submitted supplementary estimates of appropriations calling for provision of the money during this fiscal year.

The estimate of 600,000,00 dollars for stockpiling includes 6,000,000 dollars for the reactivation of aluminium facilities.

The stockpiling funds would be in addition to the 500,000,000 dollars of new obligational authority for stockpiling recommended by the President in the budget last January.

The 18,000,000 dollars request for merchant shipping is for funds to repair and activate when necessary a portion of the high priority cells in the National Defence Reserve Fleet.

PROTECTION AGAINST A-BOMB ATTACKS

Joint Anglo-U. S. Research Move

WASHINGTON, July 29 (PTI-Reuter): Britain and America are pooling the results of their research into the protection of civilians against atomic bomb attacks, Britain's Civil Defence Training Chief Sir John Hodsoll said here yesterday.

He mentioned particularly the development of instruments to test the presence of radio activity in bombed areas, and clothing to keep radio-active particles from the skin.

Sir John who was addressing a press confeence at the end of fortnight's visit to America to pass on the lessons of Britain's experience in World War II to America's growing civil defenece organisation, said that he had told Americans they would have to rebuild their air—raid shelters.

Shelters must be a part of any United States civil defence programme," he said.

BRITISH-AMERICAN DEPENDENCE

Advantageous, Says Robert Menzies

WASHINGTON, July 29 (PTI-Reuter): Australian Prime Minister Robert G. Menzies said here tonight that the mutual depedence of the American and British peoples on each other had been proved by two wars and "we will not forge it at our peril."

Addressing a nationwide radio audiance, he declared: The mutual dependence of the English-speaking people was one of two cardinal elements in Autralian foreign policy. The other was the belief that the British Commonwealth constituted an instrument of power which could render vital aid to the cause of world freedom.

Mr. Menzies described President Truman's decision to intevene in Korea as "a magnificent epoch-making declaration". It was among the very great events of modern history.

His Death Was A Contribution

BRISBANE, July 29, (PTI-Reuter).

A SYDNEY LAD died in Cairns hospital here yesterday from a snakebite but he was believed to have made valuable contribution to science.

The snake which bit him is known as the "Taipan" and regarded as the deadliest of Australia's snakes.

It is now alive in captivity and its venom will be "milked" with the object of discovering an anti-dote.

The snake grows to twelve feet. It can travel faster than a man, can run and will attack on sight anything moving.

There is only one recorded recovery from its bite and there is no record of a Taipan being previously taken alive.

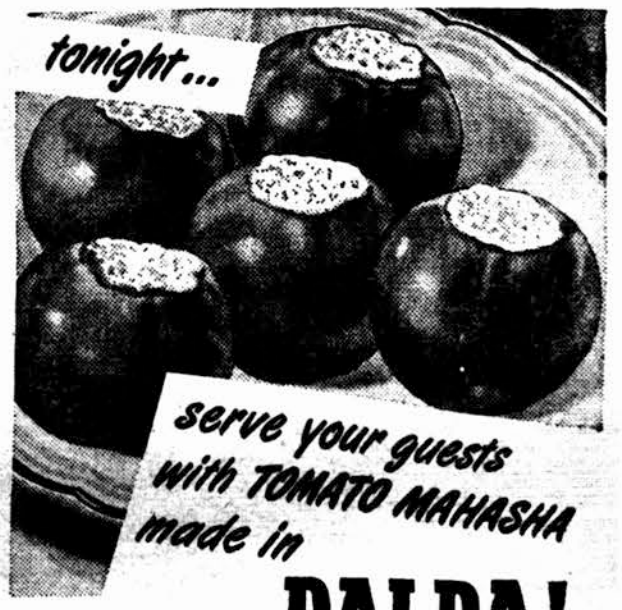
Uruguay Port Workers' Protest Strike

MONTE VIDEO, July 29 (PTI-Reuter): Poart workers here tonight struck in protest against the use of Uruguayan troops to unload the 3,375-ton Argentiniar merchant vessel, "Parona."

Stevedores had refused to unload the "Parona" in sympathy with members of the Argentinian Maritime Confederation, who have been on strike in Argentinian Ports for over 70 days.

Another strike has held up meat packing here since the beginning of this month.

GAUHATI, July 28 (PTI): Mr. Saprawnga, A Lusha; leader, has been nominated a member of Parliament by the President to represent the tribunal areas of Assam, it is learnt.



Because of their iron content, tomatoes are good for the blood. They also provide health-giving vitamins. Tomatoes may be eaten fresh or served in this delicious way. Cut off tops of 6 firm tomatoes and scoop. Fry sliced onions in Dalda. Mix in ½ cup of boiled mashed musoor dal or cooked minced meat, boiled mashed potatoes, chopped green chillies and salt. Cool mixture, and fill tomatoes. Firmly press down stuffing and coat open end with flour. Heat Dalda in shallow pan and fry tomatoes first on floured side. When browned, turn and lightly fry all over.

Food made in Dalda keeps its flavour, and is delicious hot or cold. Being a pure vegetable fat, Dalda is best for prolonged frying—it allows foods time to cook properly right through.

HOW TO MAKE LOVELY SWEETS AT HOME WITHOUT TROUBLE!
Write for free advice today—or any day!
THE DALDA ADVISORY SERVICE
P.O. BOX NO. 353, BOMBAY 1

MVM. 183-173

Complete Lawlessness In French India

EYE-WITNESS ACCOUNT OF HOOLIGANISM

MADRAS, July 27 (UPI).

EVENTS in the South Indian French settlements of Pondicherry, Karaikal and Mahe appear to be moving fast towards a climax, writes the UPI special correspondent who has just returned to Madras after making an extensive tour of the three settlements.

Incidents of assault, looting, and arson are occurring in Pondicherry almost every day and reports of such incidents that appear in the press constitute only a fraction of their total number. Press representatives in Pondicherry do not feel free to despatch factual reports of the happenings on account of threats of persecution by the authorities.

AN EXAMPLE

Recently, it may be recalled, the leader of the Socialist Party which is now in power was reported to have used harsh language towards a correspondent and held out threat of reprisals against the newspapers of the Indian Union which circulate in French India. On certain occasions in the past, some press correspondents were persuaded to send reports contrary to actual facts.

For instance, when the incident of the burning of the house of the Communist leader, Subbiah, took place recently the correspondents were made to state that the house caught fire on account of the explosion of a bomb which was inside. But the fact was that rowdies poured tins of kerosene oil and set fire to the house.

It is now an open secret that the incidents of assault etc. that occur in Pondicherry are not stray activities of hooligans but have a political back ground.

They appear to be the means by which certain political leaders strive to maintain their positions in French Indian politics by putting down the opposition groups, including the pro-merger elements.

IN GOVERNMENT CARS

In the case of organised attacks on houses, parties of rowdies, it is stated, come to the spot in government cars and when the attack is made, the police either do not come to the scene of occurrence or, even if they come, they remain silent spectators. The rowdies raid the houses shouting slogans in favour of a particular political party, and loot it completely and attack the inmates.

In addition to attacks on houses, there have been several incidents of merchants and others being way-laid during nights by hooligans. The hooligans insist on their victims shouting particular slogans and if they refuse to do so, they are attacked and relieved of their cash and other valuables.

MAJOR INCIDENTS

There were two major incidents during the last one week. In one of them the house of one Thambidoria, a labour leader and supporter of M. Lambert Sarvane, who has formed a new party, was attacked. In the other incident, another labour leader, Govindaraju, was attacked in broad daylight in one of the busiest thoroughfares of the town. Govindaraju received serious injuries at the hands of the rowdies and fell down unconscious. For nearly an hour, the rowdies cordoned off the spot and did not allow the passersby to come to the help of the injured man or to remove him to hospital. Even though the place of occurrence was within a furlong from a police station, no policemen turned up.

The attitude of the local representatives of the French Government towards the present situation is one of non-interference. M. Menare, the Commissioner of French India, has stated that the function of maintaining law and order is that of the Ministers who are in power. But political circles are emphatic that this function is the sole one of the Commissioner according to the French Republic Constitution and that he cannot lawfully assign it to the Ministers.

The attitude of the Commissioner is interpreted as one giving a free hand to the politicians who are resorting to the unlawful methods to gain political ends.

In Karikal the victims of the rowdy elements are mostly pro-merger leaders and workers. There have been several cases of burning of houses of late.

In Mahe also the situation is tense.

There are only a few journals in French India propounding the pro-merger view. On the other hand, journals financed by vested interests disseminating pro-French propaganda and indulging in vile attacks against the Government of India, the Indian National Congress and the nationalist organisations in the settlements are many.

ONLY SOLUTION

Political circles feel deeply concerned over the fact that the suffering of the inhabitants of the French Indian settlements has become too protracted and that the only solution for this state of affairs is merger of the settlements with the Indian Union.

They also hold the view that it is now high time that the Government of India insisted on the early settlement of the question without a referendum and if it should be settled only through a referendum, the modalities should be so fixed as to ensure complete fairness.

COMMITTED TO SESSIONS

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Sher Afzal Waladakhan who was charged with murder of a pathan was committed to Sessions by M. N. Nasrulla, Presidency Magistrate, Mazgoan Court today.

The brief facts of the case are that the accused and Mohemmed Vahab, the deceased pathan had quarrel at a waterltap near the B. D. D. Chawl, Sewri, where they were residing, in the early hours of the morning of 29th June—the holy month of Ramzan. When Mohemmed Vahab was returning to his room, the accused was alleged to have whipped out a dagger an stabbed him in two places. The victim died on the spot.

Waladkhan was arrested the same day by the Kalachwki police station on a charge of murder. He was charge-sheeted on 13th July. Three eye witnesses deposed to the fact of murder. At today's hearing Dr. Mehta, the Police Surgeon and Dy. Inspector Powar who directed the case gave evidence as regards the stab wounds and a 'resume' of the main facts respectively.

Police prosecutor Mr. D'souza assisted by Mr. M. G. B. Zarj conducted the case.

GOVT. GRAINSHOP LOOTED

BOMBAY, Saturday.

A Government grain shop, situated at Kiln Lane, Lamington Road, Bombay, was broken open and looted by unidentified persons in the small hours of this morning today.

A Godrej Safe, which the burglers removed, was later found by the police in a gutter nearby, obviously abandoned by the men as it contained no cash.

A small quantity of grain stored in the shop, which bore the number 247, was also removed by the men.

The Lamington Road Police are conducting investigations. No arrests have been made so far.

Police Constable Shot At

ALLAHABAD, July 29 (PTI): A police constable on duty at the High Court was seriously wounded when an unknown person fired four shots at him late at night here yesterday.

The culprit who escaped before the police arrived at the spot is presumed to be one of the members of a notorious gang.

The injured costable was immediately removed to the hospital where he is said to be progressing.

INDO-PAK PACT IN ACTION

A MUSLIM VENDOR SELLING HOSIERY AT A PAVEMENT SHOP IN CHOWRINGHEE, CALCUTTA.

Since the Nehru- Liaquat pact, which has been described as a landmark in the recent history of India and Pakistan, was signed on April 8, rapid progress is being maintained in the implementation of the terms of the Agreement. Speaking on the results of the Agreement in a recent broadcast from A. I. R., Calcutta, Mr. Mohammed Rafique, M. L. A., West Bengal, said: "The Agreement afforded great relief to the poor man who is anxious to return to the home of his forefathers and live in the same familiar surroundings in peace and harmony. The return of such persons is increasing everyday with the restoration of peaceful conditions and confidence.

CHARGE OF OFFERING BRIBE TO POLICE

Four Arrested In City

BOMBAY, Saturday.

THE manager, the accountant and two receivers, appointed by the Bombay High Court, of an Import-Export firm of the city were arrested yesterday on a charge of offering a bribe of Rs. 1,25,000 to a police officer attached to the Anti-Corruption Branch of the Bombay C.I.D. for "hushing up" certain investigations proceeding against the firm for alleged falsification of accounts and evasion of income tax.

The ACB stated today that certain enquiries were launched by them in last March against M. M. Baxabhai and Company, Null Bazaar, Bombay, on receipt of information that they had evaded the payment of income tax to the tune of several lakhs of rupees by falsification of accounts. The police seized some account books and files from the firm in which several incriminating entries were alleged to have been made.

THE OFFER

As enquiries progressed, the police alleged, Ramlal Manilal Shah, the accountant of the firm, approached Sub-Inspector Barot, the investigating officer, and offered him an amount of Rs. 1,25,000 as a reward to him and his bosses for hushing up the case. In the course of negotiations, Gulamally Abdul Hussain Ebrahimji, one of the receivers, and Alihussain Mulla Mohamedali, the manager of the firm, are stated to have confirmed the offer made by the accountant.

The police officer promptly reported the matter to his superiors who immediately laid the usual trap. On Wednesday last Ramlal fixed up an appointment with Sub-Inspector Barot over the telephone at the latter's residence for the payment of the amount. This conversation was recorded by the police in the recording machine. Ramlal is stated to have demanded the return of the three files seized from the firm and to facilitate this he gave three other files for substitution.

Superintendent Paranjpe, Inspector Subandh, Deputy Inspector Mistri and Sub-Inspector Ghuri, under the personal supervision of Assistant Commissioner Deshpande, laid the trap yesterday at 9 p.m. and Ramlal was arrested at the residence of Sub-Inspector Barot, immediately he passed over the amount to the officer.

The police reported that they seized the bundles of notes totalling Rs. 1,25,000 from the officer.

Ramlal Manilal Shah and Alihussain Mulla Mohamedali were offered bail in a sum of Rs. 50,000 each, while Gulamally Abdul Hussain Ebrahimji and Naruddin Yusufally Bandukwala, the receivers, were let on bail in a sum of Rs. 2 lakhs each, by Mr. R. S. Parikh, Presidency Magistrate, at the Esplanade Police Court, today.

JEWELLERY THEFT

Suspects Arrested

BOMBAY, Saturday.

A residential flat a Deshmukh Lane Girgaum was broken open and cash and jewellery collectively valued at several thousand rupees were stolen.

The Maharbouri Police with whom a complaint was lodged arrested Shrinivas Dattatrsya and Madhukar Joshi after some investigations. The suspects were reported to have disposed of the stolen property at Poona. They were released on bail by Mr. V. K. Muranjan Presidency Magistrate, Girgaum Court today.

CITY & SUBURBS

TODAY

Hindu: Bijoe Ashad Vad 1. 2006.
Muslim: Savaal 14, 1309.
Parsi: Aspandarmad 1, 1319.
Sunrise 6-14 A.M., Sunset 7-15 P.M.
Hightide 00-22 13-06, Lowtide 06-25, 19-24.

Today's Engagements

U.S.I.S. Bach Concert, at Central Y.M.C.A. Colaba, 11 a.m.

THE DEVADIGA YUVAKA SANGHA: A special General Body Meeting at 33, Murzban Rd. 9-30 a.m.

SOCIAL NIGHT SCHOOL: Annual Gathering at Wagle Hall, Kandevadi, 3 p.m.

THE UNITED LODGE OF THEOSOPHISTS: Lecture on "Man's Dual Nature" 6-15 p.m.

THE BOMBAY ASTROLOGICAL SOCIETY: Lecture on "Horoscopical Forecast" by Prof. L. K. Chary.

MILL MAZDOR SABHA: Textile Workers' Meeting, Nare Park, 6 p.m.

TODAY'S RADIO

SUNDAY, July 30.

BOMBAY

7-:45 a.m. N. Choksey, G bhanjans, 8-15 Vimal Narvekar, eri bir Ahiri Todi, 12-15 p.m. For women, 12-50 N. Choksey, G geet, 1-10 D. Paluskar, violin, 1-40 London Studio melodies, 2-10 Light Symph. Orch., 5-0 Firoz Dastur, marwa, 5-30 D. Paluskar, violin, 6-10 N. Choksey, G geet, 6-20 Vimal Narvekar, puria, 7-10 Locals, 7-20 A. Khan, sitar, 7-30 Anusuya Chaudhuri, bhimpalas, 7-45 For industrial workers, 8-30 Swami, gottuvadyam, 8-45 G bhajan, geet, 9-15 Renuka Hariharan, K. music, 9-45 D'Amel, Radio Orch., 10-0 Eric Nissen, western music.

VARIATIONS: 7-30 a.m. Devotional songs, M, 7-40 Today's prog., 8-0 D. Paluskar, violin, 8-45 Anusuya Chaudhari, M songs, 11-0 Film songs, 11-45 Shanta Apte, vocal, 1-0 p.m. Air artist, bhavgeet, 1-30 G. S. Yeliaprkar, abhang, 1-50 Shanta Apte, Cl. music 5-30 For children, 6-0 Bhalchandra, gaulan, 6-20 Villagers' prog. in Mar. and 6-50 in Kannada, 8-15 Anusuya Chaudhari, M songs, 8-30 B. Srivastava, Film review, H, 8-45 Air artist, selections from 'Manu's megh', 9-0 Naris., H songs, 9-30 Radio trailers, M 10-0 Feroz Dastur, miyan malhar, 10-30 Vimal Narvekar, malkauns.

BARODA

7-30 a.m. Mandire, 7-45 Week's prog., 7-50 As in Ahmedabad, 8-15 U. F. Khan, vocal, 9-0 C. Shetye, violin, 9-15 R. Murtiwala, G geet, 5-30 p.m. C. Shetye, violin 5-45 As in Ahmedabad, 6-10 U. F. Khan, cl. music, 6-30 For rural listeners, 7-0 Vadya Sangeet, 7-15 As in Ahmedabad, 7-30 Air quartet, 7-45 R. Murtiwala, G songs, 8-0 K. Tanjorekar, month's song, 8-10 Locals, 8-30 Listeners' choice, 9-30 As in Bombay.

AHMEDABAD

7-30 a.m. K. Vyas, bhajan, 7-40 A. Durbar, clarionet, 7-50 K. Vyas, G geet, 8-15 Mixed songs, 9-0 For children, 5-30 p.m. As in Baroda, 5-45 K. Vyas, G geet, 6-10 As in Baroda, 6-30 Tell us (something), 6-45 N. Arjandas dilruba, 7-15 B. Sandesara, Mahabharat's appreciation, G, 7-30 For industrial workers, G, 8-0 Locals, 8-5 Suraiya, 8-30 N. Arjandas, dilruba, 9-30 As in Bombay.

B. B. C.

GENERAL OVERSEAS SERVICE: 6-0 a.m. Camp Fire: H. R. H. Princess Margaret to speak, 6-30 Ring up curtain, 8-15 Br. Orchestral, music, 8-3 C. R. Morris 'idea of a university' 9-0 Jhon Bull's band, 10-10 Listeners choice, 10-30 Concerto, 12-00 p.m. Sports review, 1-0 Anything to declare?, 1-30, Listeners' choice, 3-30 J. Probyn, baritone, 4-0 Eng. Magazine, 4-45 'Nights at opera', 5-45 Gramophone records 6-0 For children, 6-45 'My kind of music', 7-45 'Concerto', 8-45 C. Mitchell Glee Club 9-45 J. Pertwee in Puffney P. O.

FAR EASTERN SERVICE: 4-0 p.m. News and Progs. in Indonesian relay, 5-30 English half hour, 6-0 News and comments in Malay, 7-0 progs. in Kuoyu.

Art Treasures Unearthed

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Indian art treasures, which lay buried and out of sight for a number of centuries as a result of an upheaval of nature, have been brought to light at Ghasoi village in Suvasra in Madhya Pradesh, seven miles off the Suvasra Art Centre, by the Director of the Centre, Shri Nagesh Yawalkar.

Shri Yawalkar, thewell known artist and sculptor ,recently visisted the Ghasoi village where, he said thousands of art pieces had been found in a dry lake with a circumference of about 4 miles.

Some of these art pieces are pillars on which are done beautiful engravings of human figures, while others are gold coins with donkey figure-heads.

Shri Yawalkar said that a number of beautiful images and carvings had been found half-buried in the earth near the lake, and that many more could be brought to light if a team of experienced archaeologists went to work in that village. Some of these images, he added were at least 2,000 years old and gave a fairly satisfactory picture of the civilisation of that period.

Remnants of a ruined Jain temple and of a samadhi may still be seen there as evidences of the culture and great artistic excellence of the people of those days.

He stated that he would report his discovery to the Archaeological Department in a few days.

PROHIBITION TEST CASE

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Last minute preparations were being made and finishing touches being given at the Bombay Secretariat today, for the Prohibition Test Case coming up for hearing at the High Court on Monday next.

The legal department was a hive of activity. And the Minister for Excise was met by high officials of the Legal and Excise departments.

Prohibition Cases

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The Greater Bombay Police detected 394 cases, arrested 128 persons and seized 72 gallons of illicit liquor, 3,759 gallons of wash and 26 gallons of spirit, during the week ended July 20.

Plastic Industry's Rapid Progress

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The Indian plastic industry can now meet the demands of the Ministry of Defence in respect of artificial plastic eyes, it is learnt.

Plastic manufacturers in the country have now taken up the manufacture of artificial plastic eyes from acrylic plastic and it is stated that the annual demand of the Ministry of about 150 eyes can now be met by indigenous production.

Production of plastics in India has shown rapid strides in recent years and the figure rose from 3.7 lakhs lbs. in 1948 to 10.48 lakhs lbs. in 1949.

Bengali Book Forfeited

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The Government of West Bengal has forfeited to the Government all copies, wherever found, of the book in Bengali entitled "Pakistaner Patra" (Letter from Pakistan) by Nihar Ranjan Ghosal.

The Book as been printed by Gour Chandra Paul at New Mahamaya Press, 65/7 College Street, Calcutta, and published by Kalisaday Gangopadhyaya from the Phenix Press Limited, 56, Bentinck Street, Calcutta. All other document containnig copies, reprints or translations of, or extracts from, the book have also been forfeited.

Haj Pilgrims

NEW DELHI, July 29. (PTI): Postramzan sailings to the Hejaz have commenced says an external affairs ministry press note.

The pilgrim ships "Mohammedi", "Islami", "Jaladurga" and "Alavi" sailed from Bombay for Jedda on July 20, 22, 22, and 25, with 814 1420, 908 and 661 pilgrims respectively.

Monsoon Vigorous In Ratlam

ALL-INDIA WEATHER

POONA, July 29, (PTI): The following is the daily weather summary for Saturday.

The depression is centred this morning near Jhalawar in east Rajasthan and is likely to move west-north-west or west. It has caused vigorous monsoon in and around Madhya Bharat, Ratlam recording 11 inches and Indore 10 inches during the 24 hours ending at 8 a.m. on Saturday. Rainfall has also been widespread along the west coast, in Gujarat and Madhya Pradesh and occurred locally in north-east India outside Bihar, in east Uttar Pradesh, the Punjab (Ind.) and East Rajasthan.

FORECAST VALID UNTIL SUNDAY: The monsoon will be vigorous in south Rajasthan, north Gujarat and north Saurashtra and strong in south Saurashtra, Kutch and north Rajasthan.

Rainfall will decrease but continue fairly widespread in Madhya Bharat. Widespread rain is also likely along the west coast and in the hills of the Punjab (Ind.) and local rain in west Madhya Pradesh, Deccan (Desh), Mysore, Chota Nagpur, Gangetic West Bengal and Assam.

HEAVY RAINFALL WARNING: Exceptionally heavy rain is likely in south Rajasthan and north Gujarat and locally heavy rain in Saurashtra and south Gujarat during the next 48 hours.

The following is the daily weather chart showing the maximum and minimum temperatures and rainfall in inches during the past 24 hours from July 1, and departure from normal recorded at 8-30 a.m. on Saturday.

Abu 77 67 2.7 28.4 plus 3.7; Ahmedabad 84 76 0.8 18.7 plus 3.4; Ahmednagar 79 70 0.1 4.1 minus 4.7; Allahabad 89 80 1.5 12.3 minus 4.6; Ambala 92 78 T 9.0 minus 2.7; Aurangabad 82 69 T 10.0 minus 1.9; Bangalore 77 66 0.2 3.3 minus 16.1; Banaras 90 81 0 20.3 plus 4.6; Bhopal 78 71 4.8 18.8 minus 6.7; Bhuj 91 78 0 20.8 plus 13.3; BOMBAY 83 77 0.1 34.5 minus 7.9; Calcutta 86 77 1.1 26.4 plus 2.7; Cuttack 89 79 0.3 14.8 minus 7.2; Darjiling 67 58 0.1 88.9 plus 33.9; Dehra Dun 86 — 0.6 28.6 minus 4.1; Delhi 94 81 0.6 18.4 plus 8.7; Gwalior 91 77 0 20.3 —; Hyderabad Dn. 88 72 0 11.3 plus 1.3; Indore 73 70 9.8 17.7 plus 1.4; Jaipure 93 80 0 13.9 plus 4.5; Jubbulpore 82 74 0.2 26.7 plus 1.6; Kanpur 90 79 0.1 9.8 minus 3.5; Kolhapur 78 70 0.1 20.3 —; Lucknow 90 81 0 7.0 minus 7.9; Madras 99 77 1.1 4.8 minus 0.3; Mahabaleshwar 65 62 1.7 135.4 minus 4.4; Myssoorie 68 61 2.1 35.3 plus 1.6; Mysore 76 67 0.1 4.2 minus 0.7; Nagpur 84 75 T 15.0 minus 7.6; Ootacamund 58 52 0.2 10.1 minus 4.3; Patiala 91 82 0 5.3 —; Patna 91 81 0 17.7 minus 0.2; Poona 80 72 0.1 11.7 plus 1.0; Rajkot 86 76 0.1 24.0 plus 9.7; Ranchi 82 73 0.7 31.9 plus 3.8; Sholapur 90 72 0 6.0 minus 2.4; Simla 73 60 0.6 36.9 plus 15.9; Surat 84 76 0.2 20.6 minus 4.7; Trivandrum 83 73 0.1 15.6 minus 5.0.

OCCASIONAL SHOWERS LIKELY IN CITY

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The Santa Cruz Weather Bureau forecasts occasional showers for Bombay city and suburbs during the next 36 hours. The rainfall will be widespread in Gujrat, with heavy to very heavy showers in some parts, mostly in North Gujerat.

Rainfall will also occur in most places in Saurashtra, Cutch and the Konkan. Rains may be heavy at a few places in Cutch and North Saurashtra.

During the past 24 hours ending 8-30 this morning, Colaba recorded 34.5 inches of rain, Juhu 19 cents and Santa Cruz five cents. Bombay has a deficit of 7.9 inches of rain for the season.

5 CHOLERA DEATHS IN 30 HOURS

BOMBAY, Saturday.

During the thirty hours ending at noon today 5 persons who were admitted in the Arthur Road Hospital for treatment of cholera died, bringing the total number of deaths since the outbreak to 34. In all, upto date, 405 persons were admitted in hospital since June 20 of which 129 are still undergoing treatment while the rest were discharged.

Three persons suspected to be suffering from cholera were admitted in the hospital, till noon.

KHAR STUDENTS ON STRIKE

Dismissal Of Teacher Resented

BOMBAY, Saturday.

All the students of the B. P. School of Khar have staged a complete strike in protest against the dismissal of their teacher, Mr. P. S. Redkar, by the management of the school. The strike is expected to continue till Tuesday when another meeting of the students would be held.

The teachers of the school also passed a resolution requesting the management to reconsider their decision. Prof. N. R. Phatak, chairman of the central organization of secondary teachers with which Mr. Redkar is connected as a member of the executive committee also issued a statement in protest against the action of the management of the school. It is understood that several members of the governing body of the school management were opposed to the action taken by the school authorities.

Mr. Redkar complains that his case is one of victimization as he had been connected with action against dismissal of secondary teachers and had been associated with the movement for securing improved service conditions for the profession.

This is the second of the cases of dismissal of secondary teachers in Khar schools who have been guaranteed security by the Government in accordance with the recommendation of the Ghate-Parulekar report. The Government is invetigating one of the cases and the Education Department is expected to hold an inquiry in this and similar cases of termination of services of permanent teachers.

MORE RAINS IN STORE FOR SAURASHTRA

Monsoon Conditions Still Prevail

RAJKOT, July 29 (PTI): Continued monsoon conditions in the State for over a fortnight have made cultivators anxious as to the fate of their crops this year. Weather reports indicate still more rains for Saurashtra State.

Sowing has been completed in most of the areas in the State and an urgent break in the rains is needed to save crops from failure.

While in all areas this year's rainfall is more than the normal rainfall up to this date, at some place the entire year's estimated quota has been exceeded, it is reported.

Saurashtra had bumper crops last year after severe scarcity conditions in the preceding year.

Heavy Rains Interrupt Rail Traffic

BOMBAY, Saturday

Railway traffic between Budni and Midghat on the Itarsi-Bhopal section of the G.I.P., was interrupted last night owing to heavy rains, says a press note issued here today by the G.I.P. Headquarters.

Several boulders which had fallen on the track were cleared and traffic was restored at 8-45 a.m. today.

The press note said: "The north-bound Grand Trunk Express which was already running 2-1/2 hours late was detained at Itarsi and resumed its journey sixteen hours later. The train is expected to reach Delhi fifteen hours late. South-bound Grand Trunk Express suffered three hours' detention. Six Up Punjab Mail, after being regulated at Bhopal, resumed its journey about ten hours late and is expected to arrive Bombay about nine hours late."

Local Boards Act To Be Amended

BOMBAY, Saturday.

A Bill to amend the Bombay Local Boards Act, 1923, has been published in the Bombay Government Gazette of July 28.

The statement of oojects and reasons accompanying the Bill says that the procedure prescribed under section 27 of the Bombay Local Boards Act, 1923, for the election of a President, afetr a new board has been elected, is found to be cumbrous and unsuitable. It is, therefore, proposed to amend the Act to simplify this procedure.

At present District Local Boards, unlike the District and Borough Municipalities, are not authorised to incur any expenditure on the welfare of their staff and of their dependents. It is, therefore, proposed to give these Boards similar discretionary powers to incur such expenditure under section 50 of the Act.

NAVY PREVAIL OVER G. I. P. RAILWAY

Ferrao's Four Goals For Tatas In Senior Harwood Football

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The cup of enthusiasm reached feverish heights in a very close and and exciting match between the Indian Navy and G.I.P. Railway when the former won by the odd goal in five, and in the later game Tatas experienced little difficulty in beating Rashid's by four goals to nil in the two matches played this evening in the Senior Harwood League.

Mukundan obtained the first goal when Stewart sent him a short pass after a goalmouth clearance in the twentieth minute of play. The Navy side were not to be elated by this success but continued to obtain positive results. Five minutes later, they earned their reward when Mukundan passed to Nicholson ten yards outside the "box" and then Nicholson wended his way past the Railway defence to beat Sukhlal from close in.

The Navy took the offensive in the second period with a two goal lead and it didn't take them long to get the third for Raju dribbled his way in to beat Sukhlal from close in five minutes after the restart.

The Railway gained a penalty kick when Singh brought down Shiva in the penalty area. Tulley took the kick and crashed the ball into the net. It now looked as though the Railway would make up for lost ground in the second period and they continued to attack with determination.

A very unusual incident occurred when Delgardo, the Railway left half protested against the unfair play he saw being exhibited by the Navy and thought the referee to be partial and walked straight up to Referee Puthran and gave him his impression. The referee took it lightly at first and warned him, but when Delgardo persisted in his remarks, he was promptly ordered off the field.

The departure of Delgardo signalled the Railway's second goal which came as the result of a finely directed goalmouth shot by Tulley which Shiva just managed to head the ball past Roy the Navy custodian who least anticipated it.

The game now turned over to be more exciting and anything could result. The sensational return to form of Tulley in their attack renewed their hopes saving the game or even forging ahead, but Tulley was well marked by both Singh and Thapa

The teams were:-

Indian Navy; Roy; D. Singh, Thapa; Mohamed, Jayaram, Lyndoh; Stewart, Ragu, Mukundan, Nicholson, Charkarvarty.

G.I.P. RAILWAY: Sukhlal; Panna, Almeida; A. Dunean, Gulab Singh, Delgardo; Aziz, D'mello, Tulley, Shiva, Bhickoo.

Referee:— D. P. Puthran.

TATAS EASY WIN

The victory that Tatas secured over Rashid's was one-sided but the losers made a fight of it with a completely renewed outfit.

It is reliably understood that Kuppuswamy, who caused a split in his team the last time, refused to play though he was being pressed upon even at the last moments.

The scored all their goals through Peter Ferrao which gave him a chance to be tried as centre-forward for the Bombay side. His hat-trick showed great opportunity.

Tatas opened their account in the second minute when Shetty passed to Ferrao off a throw-in by Braganza, Ferrao sent it straight past helpless Dass.

Janki on the other side failed to make use of golden opportunity when he shot right into junior Papen. Thereafter Shetty was injured and left the field for treatment. Tatas gained their second goal off a penalty when S. Prasad handled the ball in the penalty area after Ferrao had drawn out the goalie and Perumal had strick the cross bar from the rebound and once more the rebound was sent in, but S. Prasad handled it and Ferrao sent in his sides second goal.

Before the change of ends Balan gave Ferrao a capital centre which enabled him to score both his sides third goal and his own hat trick.

Shetty who had left the field returned after attention but with little difference as the score board read 3—0 at half time. Towards the closing stages of the game Ferrao scored his fourth goal.

In the Day's Sport

FOOTBALL

Cooperage

4-30 p.m. B. K. Samaj vs Fort Rangers (H. V. M. Cup).

5-40 p.m. Cooperage XI vs Rovers XI (Exhibition Game).

St. Xavier's College Ground, Parel.

4-30 p.m. Little Pioneers vs St. Xavier's "A"

5-30 p.m. Tata "A" vs Indian Gymkhana (Indian League Division I).

G. I. P. Railway Ground Parel

3-30 p.m. Kohinoor Mills "B" St. Francis Goans "B" (H.V.M. Cup).

4-30 p.m G.I.P. Rly "C" vs Pratap's XI.

5-30 p.m. Youths Union vs G. B. Police "B" (Musry Cup).

The Oval

4 p.m. Uchil United vs. Hind Bros.

5 p.m. Satya Vijaya vs. Vande Mataram

6 p.m. Shree Krishna vs. Students Union (Karnatak League).

BADMINTON

Bandra Gymkhana

4 p.m. Suburban Open Tournament.

TABLE TENNIS

St. Xavier's College Hall

6 p.m Final of Men's Singles followed by Final of Junior's Singles followed by Final of Mixed Doubles and followed by Final of Men's Doubles

(St. Xavier's College Open Tournament)

WATER POLO

Gowalia Baths

9-30 a.m. Water Polo League.

CRICKET

10-40 a.m. Kanga Cricket League.

COOPERAGE XI vs. ROVERS XI

Exhibition Game At Cooperage To-Day

BOMBAY, Saturday.

An exhibition match between a Rovers XI and a Cooperage XI will be played on Sunday, July 30 at the Cooperage at 5-40 p.m. to enable the selectors to pick Bombay's Provincial side.

The following will be the line up of the two sides:—

ROVERS XI:—Christopher; Papen (Sr.), Woodcock; Middlecoat, Shanker, Tavares; Sawant, Parab, Laloo, Braganza and Balan.

COOPERAGE XI:— Thingalaya; Walter D'Souza; Mukherjee; Narayan, Krishnan, Mohd. Hussain, Maxie Fernandes, Perumal, Peter Ferrao, Kuppuswamy, Salvador.

Karnatak Football League

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The Bombay Port Football Club registered a solitary goal victory over Vijaya Football Club in the Karnatak Football League match played this evening at the Oval. K. A. Anchan scored the only goal of the match for the Bombay Port side.

In another match the Kanara Brothers and young India failed to come to a decision an shared points in a goalless draw.

In the last match of the evening viz Hind Football Club gained two points from Karnatak Sports Club whom they defeated by four goals to three.

S. T. Uchil (2), Sellamuthu and Sheenappa were the goal-scorers for the winners while S. K. Shetty (2) and K. S. Shetty were responsible for the goals scored for the losing time.

EAST BENGAL HELD TO A DRAW

Upsets In Calcutta Football League

CALCUTTA, July 29. (PTI).

Following are the results of today's Football League results in the First Division.

East Bengal 0, Mohamedan Sporting 0.

E. I. Railway 2, Mohun Bagan 0.

Calcutta Garrison 2, Dalhousie 1.

Second Division Harwood League

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Two very exciting and keenly contested matches were played this evening in the First Division of the Indian Football League at St. Xavier's College Ground when General Motors beat St. Xavier's "A" by the bold goal in three and Little Pioneers drew with Indian Gymkhana both sides scoring once each.

General Motors were much more superior and the Young College side have in every way to be proud of their performance which was dogged. The Motormen opened their account through Roberts in the initial half but Neville D'Souza restored equality in the last few minutes of this period.

H. Fernandes, obtained the winners all important goal in the second period.

In a well contested game in which lapsed meant quite a lot Indian Gymkhana shared two goals with Little Pioneers "A". S. Chakrabarti scored in the initial period for the Pioneers, while Krishna equalized in the second period for the Gymkhana.

In the Second Division of the Harwood League played at the Railway Ground Lever S. C. beat Young Comrades by three goals to nil. Gopal, J. Fernandes and Martin scored for the winners.

In the second round of the Musry Cup played on the same ground Goan Sports "B" beat Crompton Parkinson by three goals to nil C. D'Souza, P. Colaco and C. Pacheco scored for the winners.

SHROFF & MRS. LALL IMPRESS

Suburban Badminton

BOMBAY, Saturday.

A welcome return to form by the former Suburban singles badminton champion Melville D'Souza was the redeeming feature of this evening's programme in the Suburban Open Eadminton Tournament. Playing against Dr. Varadkar, Melville's long experience and perfect tosses enabled him to gain a meritorious victory.

P. S. Nilkant gave an excellent account of himself when he beat a formidable opponent in Sachdev.

In the evening's most closely contested encounter, Burjor Shroff and Mrs. Lall emerged victorious against Dongre and Mrs. Pradhan. Dongre was brilliant this evening went down only after three games had been played.

The following were the results:-

Junior's Singles

M. R. Gazdar w.o. M. T. R Kallicharan; Murdeshwar beat M. M. Pradhan, 12-15, 15-7, 15-8.

Men's Singles

R. A. Dongree beat A. P. Miranda, 15-6, 15-10; P. S. Nilkant beat K. K. Sachdev, 18-14, 15-12; B. Bhagwat beat Motiram N. Desai, 15-6, 15-3; B. D. Shroff beat Pendurkar, 15-9, 15-6; Shirsat beat W. Gommes, 9-15, 15-5, 15-8; M. D. Vimawalla beat R. Rangnekar, 15-10; S. S. Parulekar beat A. Athaide, 15-8, 15-10; M. D'Souza beat Dr. V. R. Varadkar, 15-56, 15-2.

Men's Doubles

V. A. Madgaokar and M. G. Mangalveddhekar w.o. Ng. Boon Gee and Hwa Kien Fu; D G. Mugwe and Bala Ullal beat A. J. D'Souza and A. P. Miranda, 15-5, 15-7.

Mixed Doubles

G. P. Shirke and Mrs. Dixit beat M. Pereira and Miss S. Pinto, 15-1, 15-2; M. S. Patil and Miss Sumitra Nipudkar w.o. I. Crasto and Miss S. Andrews; B. D. Shroff and Mrs. S. Lall beat R. A. Dongre and Mrs. B. Pradhan, 15-10, 17-18, 15-7; George Lewis and Mrs. Nobina Lewis beat C. J. D'Souza and Miss L. Gonsalves, 15-3, 15-4.

Sampat To Meet Ghosh In Final

TWO TITLES FOR MRS. JOSHI

BOMBAY, SATURDAY.

RELYING mostly upon his defenee in his victory over Khanchand ,Kumar Ghosh last yar 's Provincial champion and former international player, earned the right to contest the final of the men's singles of the St. Xavier's College Open Table Tennis Tournament against Dilip Sampat, who conquered Ossie Dyer in five games. Mrs. Suhasini Joshi claimed two titles, and showed welcome return to form.

With Khanchand playing at his beat it was left to Kumar Ghosh to defend his way through to victory. Kumar Ghosh lost the first game, but thereafter played magnificently and won the next three games and the match.

A herculean semifinal between two of Bombay's young and players Sampat and Dyer, resulted in a victory for the former, but not as fluent as the one he gained in the final of the Byculla YMCA. Dyer was particularly conspicuous by the clever manner in which he carried out a varied defence.

With an easy win over Miss Ruby Satardalla in the final, Mrs. Suhasini Joshi won the women's singles title. Later in the evening Mrs. Joshi in partnership with Miss Jaya Walawalkar claimed the second title of the tournament by winning the women's doubles.

Both in the men's doubles and the mixed doubles semifinal very interesting and close matches were witnessed.

The following are the results:

Juniors' Singles

SEMI-FINAL: S. K. Thackersey beat F. N. Pardiwala, 21-13, 21-9; M. L. Lulla beat S. L. Bajaj, 21-19, 21-16

Women's Singles

FINAL: Suhasini Joshi beat Ruby Satarawalla, 21-10, 21-13, 21-17.

Juniors' Doubles

FINAL: S. K. Thackersey and F. N. Pardiwala beat S. L. Bajaj and M. L. Lulla, 21-17, 22-20.

Men's Singles

SEMI-FINALS: Kumar Ghosh beat H. M. Khanchand, 15-21, 21-11, 26-24, 21-17; D. P. Sampat beat O. Dyer, 21-16, 11-21, 21-16, 14-21, 21-17.

Women's Doubles

FINAL: Suhasini Joshi and Jaya Walawalkar beat Gool Nasikwalla and Enid Bocarro, 20-22, 17-20, 21-18, 21-19, 21-10.

Consolation Singles

FINAL: S. B. Jog beat N. L. Bajaj, 21-11, 21-15.

Men's Doubles

SEMI-FINALS: Kumar Ghosh and S. L. Shroff beat O. Dyer and H. M. Khanchand, 11-21, 21-17, 17-21, 21-19, 21-13; V. M. Nadkarni and N. B. Mistry beat K. Chandorkar and M. S. Ajrekar, 21-19, 14-21, 21-14, 21-16.

Mixed Doubles

SEMI-FINALS: Y. S. Vyas and Gool Nasikwalla beat H. M. Khanchand and Jaya Walawalkr 21-19, 21-12, 21-19; O. Dyer and Enid Bocarro beat S. L. Shroff and Suhasini Dharap, 21-17, 21-17, 14-21, 17-21, 21-10. second session to make a gallant fight

Yorkshire Well-Placed Against West Indies

HUTTON IN FINE FORM

SHEFFIELD, July 29, (PTI-Reuter).

YORKSHIRE, challenging strongly for the leadership in the English county cricket championship, had the best of an interesting day's cricket against the West Indies here today, finishing up with 178 for three wickets after dismissing the West Indies for 198.

A capacity crowd with the gates closed soon after play began saw the battle of wits between West Indies batsmen and Yorkshire's fast bowlers and even remembering that the South tourists were resting three of their best players, Goddard, Ramadhin and Rae, it was a sound performance on the part of the country. Thirtysix by Everton Weekes and Slyde Walcott was the best score for the visitors but Len Hutton, England's opening star who had not played for a fornight owing to lumbargo—was 98 not out for Yorkshire when stumps were drawn.

Norman Yardley, England and Yorkshire captain, beat J. B. Stollmeyer with the toss but sent in West Indies to bat today when the touring cricketers began their match against one of the favourites for the county championship.

Wicket was green and play began before a paced crowd in beautiful weather. Goddard, the West Indies captain stood down from the game while West Inlies were also without Jhonson Rae and Ramadhin.

YORKSHIRE: N. W. D. Yardley, D. V. Brennan, Len. Hutton, A. Cozon, J. H. Wardle, J. V. Wilson. E. Lester, H. Halliday, F. A. Lowson, E. Leadbeater and J. P. Whitehead.

WEST INDIES—J. B. Stallmeyer, R. Marshall, F. M. Worrell, E. Weekes K. Trestrail, C. L. Walcot, G. E. Gomez, C. B. Williamson, P. E. Jones, L. P. Pierre and A. Valentine.

The innings was not very old before there were signs of a moving ball and two unsuccessful appeals for legbefore against Marshall came before Stollmeyer was out in that way at 41.

Then a temporary collapse set in, for Yardley had Marshall and Worrell while five runs were being added and the scoreboard showed 48 for three. Worrell was caught on the boundary by Lester when trying to hit Yardley for six.

This was certainly a grand start for the county who had a further success at 94 when Whitehead clean bowled Trestrail, the double centurion in West Indies match with Durham.

This brought in Weekes and Walcott together and they saw the score safely past the hundred and took it to 120 by lunch.

Yorkshire continued their mastery after lunch and had West Indies all out before tea for 198. It was a triumph for pace bowlers, for only the last wicket did not fall to them. Coxon bowled unchanged at one end for three and a half hours and came out with the best figures of four for 69.

When Yorkshire started their innings pace again came into the picture, Lowson being out with only three scored but Hutton and Halliday then took the score along steadily and at tea had raised it to 34 without further loss.

Len Hutton was positively brilliant towards the close of the day and with a little luck might have reached is century instead of having to wait until Monday. He has so far batted ten minutes short of three hours and has hit 14 fours. This was his first match for a fortnight owing to lumbago.

Umpires Assn. Formed In Madhyabharat

GWALIOR, July 29.

The Madhyabharat Hockey, Football, Volley-ball, Tennis and Badminton Umpires' Association has been formed under the presidentship of Raja Saheb of Pahargarh.

Captain Rupsigh, the world hockey champion has been elected Vice-President and Mr. K. N. Sharma, Secretary.

ENGLISH MOTORIST KILLED

LONDON, July 2 (PTI-Reuter):

The 31-year old British and International racing motorist J. G. Fry was killed today when practising a speed hill climb at Blandford-camp, Dorset, in is two-cylinder home made "Freikaiserwagen".

Joe Louis Will Fight E. Charles

NEW YORK, July 29, (PTI-Reuter): Joe Louis, retired world heavyweight champion, who has announced his return to the ring, will fight Ezzard Charles reigning champion as recognised by the National Boxing Association, in New York or Chicago in late September.

The bout will be staged in New York's Yankee Stadium on September 27, unless international boxing corporation's able to bring off a proposad world middlewight title fight between the champion Lamotta and Ray Robinson.

Louis will do his preliminary training at West Bade, Indiana, shifting to his old camp at Pompton Lakes, New Jersey, in mid August. His weight is now reported to be between 225 and 230 pounds. He scaled 213 and a half pounds for his last fight.

Bobby Locke Wins Another Golf Title

HARRGATE (Yorkshire) July 29.

Bobby Locke, South African holder of the British open golf championship today added £500 to his season's winnings when he won first prize in the north British Arrowgate Professional tournament here.

This makes his prize money £1,900 in two months of play in Britain for he has won three tournaments as well as the open, apart from losing a tie for another and finishing third on one occasion.

His aggregate for the 90 holes of the current event was 348 to bat Ken Bousfield the Coombe Hill Club assisted by three starkes, with Dai Rees third at 352.

Today in the round postponed from yesterday because of the storm Locke had 70 both Housfield and Rees missing chances of overhauling him by taking 73.

Ossie Pickworth the Australian with a brilliant 34 for first nine holes looked like making a good race into the second place but he faltered to take 37 coming home and 71 put him back in seventh position.

Leading scores with today's runs were:

Bobby Locke (South Africa) 70, 348; Ken Bousfield 73, 352; Dick Burton 71, 353; Ward 68, 354; Mr. Alex Kyle 69, 355; Ossie Pickworth 71, 356; James Pantu 71, 357; Arthur Lees 72, 357.

Harry Weetman 71, 358. Atonio Cerda (Argentine) 71, 358 and S. S. Scott 76, 358.

"Blue Book" Sold To Rajpipla

LONDON, July 29. (PTI-Reuter).

Mr. H. Morris has sold his Wokingham States winner, Blue Book, to the Maharaja of Rajpipla.

Blue Book a three-years-old colt by Court Martial out of Blue Star Second, finished second to the Maharaja of Rajpipla's First Consul in last week's Stewards Cup at Goodwood, and will be trained by First Consul's trainer, F. Armstrong, T. Newmarket.

Trotting Mare "Proximity" Sets World Stakes Record

CHICAGO, July 29. (PTI-Reuter).

Proximity, eight-year old trotting mare last night broke the world money winning record for harness horses.

She won 5,250 dollars to boost her earnings to 210,129 dollars

The former record of 201,416 dollars was set by Bredsmith Mast between 1865 and 1877.

Standing Finance Committee's Recommendations

NEW DELHI, July 29.

A number of important projects have been approved by he Standing Finance Committee at a meeting held on July 29, 1950, under the chairmanship of the Hon'ble Shri C. D. Deshmukh, Minister of Finance. The projects include building of a refugee township near Kandla Port, expansion of the telephone service in Ahmedabad, extenson of labour welfare laws to Part "B" States, and the improvement of the Santa Cruz airport.

It has also been decided that the Finance Ministry will prepare a priority list of expenditure proposals with deference to the present budgetary position and the schemes approved by the Standing Finance Committee will be put into effect according to the priorities to be settled.

Building of a township for displaced persons near the Kandla Port will receive a fillip as a result of a scheme approved by the Committee. The Sindhu Resettlement Corporation which had sponsored a scheme for building a township known as "Gandhidham" near Kandla in Cutch has been carrying on business for some time and the Ministry of Rehabilitation has already sanctioned a loan of Rs. 1,10,00,000/- for its house building projects. The total expenditure involved in the scheme will be about 25 lakhs.

Improvements to the Santa Cruz airport, Bombay, in pursuance of the recommendations made by the Accident Investigation Committee which was set up on the K.L.M. constellation aircraft disaster in July, 1949 have also been approved by the Committee.

PROPER BEACON LIGHTS

The Accident Investigation Committee had recommended that the runaway at Santa Cruz should be developed according to the prescribed standard of the International Civil Aviation Organisation; proper beacon lights to guide the aircraft in landing and taking off should be fixed and surveillance radar equipment should be installed.

The appointment of an Indian trade representative in Hongkong to look after India's foreign trade in the area has also been sanctioned. Hongkong is an important entrepot centre and controls the trade of South East Asian countries with China, Japan and the Phillipines.

The Committee has approved a scheme of extension of Central labour laws to Part "B" States under the New Constitution and a proposal to increase the staff of the Chief Labour Commissioner's ofganisation has been approved. Under the proposed scheme additional Regitional Labour Commissioners will be appointed at Delhi (or at some suitable centre at Rajasthan) and at Nagpur. The Regional Commissioners will be assisted by a few Concillation Officers.

Extension of the Ahmedabad telephone system with a view to installing during the next five years 2,740 lines in Ahmedabad to meet the growing demand of telephones has been approved. The total estimated cost of the scheme is over Rs. 39 lakhs. Recoveries anticipated in respect of the scheme are estimated at Rs. 2.38 lakhs in the first year and Rs. 12.44 lakhs in the fifth year.

WEEK-END CRICKET

Rain Causes Matches To Be Abandoned

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Cricket Club of India Pathare Prabhu Cricketers for a half-day Saturday cricket match on the Brabourne Stadium. The visitors after winning the toss put their hosts to bat on a soft-pitch which was affected by rain earlier in the day.

Assisted by the Test Captain Vijay Merchant C.C.I. could score only 69 runs for the loss of their four batsmen on the soft wicket and of the total of 69, Vijay Merchant's contribution was 47 runs, and with the same total he retired. His score included four bits to the boundary. With this total of 69 for 4 wickets, play was stopped due to heavy showers at 3-50 p.m. and the match was abandoned at 4-15 p.m.

The scores were:—

C. C. I. V. M. Merchant retired 47, V. K. Jhaveri c Dhurandhar b V. S. Umbekar 6, V. P. Pandit c Dhurandhar b V. S. Umbekar 1, G. K. Vora b C. Navalkar 8, P. H. Hazari not out 6, K. R. Meherhomji not out 1, Extras 0, TOTAL: 69 for the loss of 4 wickets.

FALL OF WICKETS: 1/18; 2/32; 3/43; 4/65.

BOWLING ANALYSIS: V. R. Dige 3—1—8—0; S. G. Dokre 6—0—18—0; V. S. Umbekar 3—1—13—2; C. Navalkar 7—1—17—1; Gandhi 3.4—0—12—0.

P. J. Hindu Gymkhana "B" had invited Wilson College Gymkhana for a half-day cricket match on their own ground at the Kennedy Sea-face.

Batting first on the wet wicket, P. J. Hindu Gymkhana were able to collect 76 runs for the loss of four wickets when the play was held up due to heavy showers at about 4 p.m. and then the match was abandoned as further play was impossible.

The scores were:

P. J. HINDU GYMKHANA "B": A. L. Apte retired 29, P. B. Dharadhar b Raval 12, M. H. Shah b Raval 0, B. M. Gandhi retired 33, B. R. Dhavle not out 0, S. L. Desai not out 0, Extras 2. TOTAL: 76 for the loss of 4 wkts.

FALL OF WICKETS: 1/22; 2/22; 3/76; 4/76.

BOWLING ANALYSIS: K. A. Mandgi 3—1—5—0; D. G. Kapadia 8—4—13—0; D. C. Mehta 5—0—25—0; R. I. Raval 6.4—2—22—2; J. K. Mehta 1—0—9—0.

KKfirj' C7d hm h mh mm

Inter-University Tennis And Hockey At Nagpur

NAGPUR, July 29.

The Madhya Pradesh Football Association has decided to send a team for the Inter-State Football Tournament for the Santosh Memorial Cup to be played at Calcutta from August 4.

The Inter-University (South Zone) Tennis and Hockey Tournaments will be held at Nagpur in the first and last week of January 1951 respectively, it is learnt.

Osmania, Madras, Annamalai, Travancore, Colombo and Sougar Universities will take part in the tournaments. The University Hockey finals will also be played at Nagpur.

Bombay Salutes With Due Respect

THE GREATEST COSTUME-ADVENTURE PICTURE.

MOHAN'S

RAJ MUKUT

Studded With These Jewels

NIMMI, VEENA, JAIRAJ, RAMSING, SAPRU, MISRA, GULAB, JANKIDAS, RAMESH SINHA & BABY TABASUM

DRAWING FULL HOUSES EVERYWHERE

SWASTIK, Jai Hind, Rivoli, CAPITOL

TODAY FOUR SHOWS:

BANDRA Talkies ALWYN (Kalyan)

INDIA TO SEND MEDICAL MISSION TO KOREA

NEW DELHI, July 28 (PTI).

GOVERNMENT of India is considering sending a Medical Mission to South Korea in pursuance of its support to the Security Council's resolution recommending aid to South Korea, it was learned here today.

The United Nations Secretary-General M. Trygve Lie is expected to be informed soon of India's offer.

The size and composition of the proposed mission, it was understood, will be worked out shortly.

That India is not in a position to render any military assistance to South Korea was made clear by Prime Minister Pandit Nehru early this month when he told a press conference that such aid was beyond India's capacity since her defence forces had been organised essentially for defence and not for service in distant theatres of war.

SUGAR CONTROL 'ULTRA VIRES'

Ahmedabad Magistrate Acquits Accused

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

AHMEDABAD, July 29.

NEITHER, Central nor Provincial Government has any power to enforce any kind of control over sugar, stated the resident First Class Magistrate acquitting one accused who was prosecuted for breach of Essential Powers Act. It was argued before the Magistrate that Central Government has no power to enforce control over sugar by issuing notification under essential supply temporary powers act, as in this Act sugar is not mentioned, and as such notification cannot take place of act so any control enforced over sugar by any notification is unlawful and ultra vires Even for sake of argument if its admitted that Central Government has powers to enforce controls of sugar yet it has authorized Government to put controls only on sugar while Bombay Government has put controls of many kinds of sugar which is illegal.

The learned Magistrate, upholding this contention, has held that both notifications of Central Government regarding controls on sugar are illegal and ultra vires, and Central as well as Provincial Governments have no power to control sugar.

BUSINESS MAN'S SAD END

Found Dead In Karachi Hotel Suite

KARACHI July 29. (PTI-Reuter): Mr. S. Banerjee, Director of a London firm, was found dead in his suite at the Hotel Metropole this morning.

The death is reported to have been caused by electrocution.

Mr. Banerjee was picked up in his night clothes from under a pedestal fan. Marks of injuries were also found on one arm of the deceased.

On a business trip to Pakistan, Mr. Banerjee, who was carrying a British passport, had arrived in Karachi on the evening of July 27 from Bombay.

Mr. Banerjee, who was 34, is stated to have returned to his room last midnight. This morning when a bearer carried tea to his room he found Mr. Benerjee dressed in a shirt and dhoti lying dead underneath a fallen pedestal fan.

The Superintendent of Karachi Police visited the room of the deceased and after making inquiries sent the body for post mortem.

Starvation Deaths In Bhagalpur

BHAGALPUR, July 29. (PTI): The office of the Bhagalpur District Congress Committee has received reports of three starvation deaths from village Cangra in Gopalpur Thana and has passed them on to the district authorities for making necessary enquiry. So far there is no official confirmation of this report.

Jap News Agencies To Dismiss Red Employees

TOKYO, July 29 (PTI-Reuter): The Japan Broadcasting Company, six leading Japanese newspapers and two news agencies have announced that they will dismiss all employees who are Communists or "fellow travellers."

Over 1,000 people are understood to be affected.

British Parliament Adjourned

LONDON, July 29 (PTI-Reuter): The British Parliament adjourned yesterday to October 17 with members subject to recall at short notice if the pressure of international events makes this necessary.

As Parliament has been adjourned, instead of prorogued, the general impression in the House is that the recess is more likely to be shortened than to run its full summertime course.

Officiating Air Chief

NEW DELHI, July 29 (PTI): Air Vice-Marshal S. Mukherjee will officiate as Chief of the Air Staff and Commander-in-Chief, Indian Air Force, during the absence abroad of Air Marshall R. Ivelaw-Chapman, with effect from July 31, it is learnt.

Air Marshal Ivelaw-Chapman is expected back in September 1950

Cauvery River In Spate

POWER STATION THREATENED

BANGALORE, July 29 (PTI): The River Cauvery and its tributory, Kapila, are in floods and now threaten to inundate the Shivasamudram Hydro-Electric Power Station.

The strength of the flow at this part today is in the neighbourhood of two lakhs cusecs and if the pressure continues to Maddur-Kollegal main road, which serves as a protection embankment to the Shivasamudram works, will be submerged and the flood waters will damage the hydro-electric installations.

The Chief Electrical Engineer of Mysore has gone to the spot to supervise the arrangements made to deal with the situation.

Sand-bag barricading of the length of the road at this spot is now going on in order to contain the waters of the river, and by the evening this main road will be blocked for traffic.

The Krishnarajasagara Reservoir on the Cauvery near Mysore, which was depleted to an unprecedented degree last summer, is now full.

Narmada River Takes 3 Lives

(From Our Correspondent)

JUBBULPORE, July 29. Three persons are feared to have been drowned in Narmada yesterday. It is reported that while ten persons were ferrying across the Narmada at Ramghat Piparia, about 18 miles from here, in a country boat, the boat capsized in midstream. Seven passengers managed to swim across while the remaining three are still missing and they are feared drowned.

Janata Express Derails

BOMBAY, July 29. (PTI): The engine of the Janata express bound for Poona got derailed at Khandala, 77 miles from Bombay, at 8-25 p.m. today, blocking the up and down main lines and interrupting through communication, it was officially stated here tonight.

There was no loss of life and the cause of derailment is not known. The derailment occurred when the train was being crossed over from the down main line to the up main line. Twenty-six up and 27 down Bombay-Poona passengers have been cancelled.

The engine is expected to be re-railed about 3 a.m. tomorrow when through communication will be restored.

The passengers of the Janata express have been transhipped into an empty rake brought to Khandala from Poona.

The weekly Bombay-Poona local, which was at monkey hill cabin, was redirected to Karjat.

Arms Parcels From Karachi Seized In Calcutta

CALCUTTA, July 29 (PTI). FOUR shot-guns, two rifles, a large quantity of ammunition, explosive substances and other materials were detected by the Sealdah railway police today from a number of bags booked from Karachi for East Pakistan.

The entire consignment, numbering one hundred large-size bags, meant for Dacca, has been detained for check-up.

It is learnt that according to existing arrangements between India and Pakistan, these bags were to be despatched to destination without being opened en route. The despatch of arms and ammunition, however, required previous permission of the country of transit.

The detection was made when about quarter to four this afternoon, some of the employees noticed smoke coming out of these bags, stacked in a room in the R. M. S. office at Sealdah. A police sergeant on duty at the station rushed inside and started dragging out the bags, four of which had already caught fire.

The railway fire brigade brought the fire under control in about 20 minutes. Four of the bags where badly burnt, damaging a number of parcels inside them. One parcel contained two short-guns, a new pair of shoes and some cycle mudguards. The police searched the other damaged parcels and recovered two more shotgun, two Scottish and American automatic rifles, a large quantity of magazine, explosive substances ano other materials.

The parcels were addressed to arm dealers in Dacca, Chittagong and Rajshai in East Bengal.

The rest of the bags, which were in tact were detained for checkup.

The Postmater-General, West Bengal circle, the superintendent of railway police and other high officials later visited the spot and inspected the damaged bags and their contents.

MADRAS, July 29 (UPI): The Andhra Provincial Congress Executive Committee has decided today that no Congressman holding office in any of the Provincial Congress units, should be in possession of trade permits or licences.

U. S. JET PLANE ATTACKS RUSSIAN-BUILT TANK

Attacking a Communist tank, a U. S. jet plane sprays the ground with machine-gun fire. Note that the rockets below the plane's wings have not yet been fired. They were released on a second pass and the Russian-built North Korean tank was blown up. The picture was taken by LIFE photographer David Douglas Duncan from a second jet plane, which was going 600 miles (966 kilometers) per hour. This is the first picture ever taken from a jet plane in action. This picture is part of a 16-page picture report on the war in Korea appearing in LIFE International for July 31. (Copyright TIME Inc. 1950.)

No Dunkirk Or Bataan In Korean War

GEN. WALKER'S CALL TO U S. TROOPS "TO FIGHT TO THE DEATH"

With MacArthurs Headquarters For Korea, July 29 (PTI-Reuter): LIEUTENANT-GENERAL Walton H. Walker, Comm ander of United States ground forces in Korea, today ordered the Eighth Army to "fight to the death" without giving up "another inch of ground".

THE BATTLE FRONT

Korean battle positions, according to latest front-line cables today were:

West: Heavy Communist troops concentrations driving from the north and east of Chinju, key road and rail junction, 60 miles west of the vital supply port of Pusan, reached Ponggyeri ten miles west of Chinju. A second column to the north was stopped by a roadblock, ten miles west of Kochang.

Unofficial reports said Kochang had fallen.

Continuous air assults left the 16-mile valley between Hadong and Chinju in a mass of flames.

CENTRE: The small wedge driven into the American first Cavalry Division at Ichonni yesterday had not been repulsed. American troops were holding firm on the Division's left flank. The first South Korean Division captured the town of Chopang in the sector where Southern troops advanced to half a mile north of Yechon.

EAST: The South Korean forces, supported by United States artillery and naval gunfire, successfully counter-attacked reaching to within one mile of the port of Yongdok against strong Communist resistance.

He flew close to the frontline in an observation plan anded on a village street and told officers: "Surrender is impossible. We must hold on the line we now have. There will be no Dunkirk, nor is there going to be a Bataan."

Americans and South Koreans held fast today—and fought forward in some places—after three days of the heaviest offensive launched by Communists in the five-week-old Korean fighting.

The thin tightly stretched Allied line—outnumbered four to one—was dented in the centre but remains tightly knit against the assaults of the North Koreans.

United States artillery moved at least 3,300 of the reck men desperately seeking a quick decision under the air hammering of their supplies.

British and American carrier borne planes swept over the whole peninsula yesterday, blasting troop concentrations on the two main battle fronts.

N. KOREAN CASUALTIES

United States Army spokesman estimated today that the North Koreans has lost 35,000 killed and wounded since the campaign began.

"This may be conservative", he added.

Despite official assurances that all was well on the south coast and inland the Communists were still fanning out behind their slowly advancing spearheads.

They were now through mountains, running like a backbone down the centre of the peninsula, in two

(Continued on page 18)

N. Koreans Recruit 50,000 WOMEN FOR COMBAT AREA

WASHINGTON, July 29. (PTI-Reuter): North Korean forces are recruiting 50,000 women for the combat area in Korea. General MacArthur's Headquarters reported to Washington. The report did not say whether the recruitnig was taking place in North Korea or in occupied South Korea, nor did it specify what type of work the women would be told to do.

U.S. Bomber Shoots Down British Fighter

WITH AMERICAN HEADQUARTERS FOR KOREA July 29. (PTI-Reuter): United States bombers yesterday accidentally shot down a British 'Sea-Fire' fighter from the carrier force an American spokesman announced here today.

The pilot was picked up from the sea by rescue seacraft.

The spokesman said the pilot "got too close" to the bombers which failed to identify the fighter.

Suhrawardi Flies Back To Karachi

DACCA, July 29 (PTI): Mr. H. S. Suhrawardy, President of the All-Pakistan Awami Muslim League, left for Karachi today.

Nimitz In The Picture Again?

DELHI ON HIS RECALL TO UNITED NATIONS DUTY

NEW DELHI, July 29. (PTI). Informed quarters in New Delhi denied today any knowledge of the reasons for the reported recall of Admiral Chester Nimitz, Plebiscite Administrator-Designate for Kashmir, to United Nations duty.

A Lake Success report had linked up his recall with possible successful conclusion of the United Nations Mediator's discussions with India and Pakistan.

Sir Owen Dixon, U. N. Mediator, who is still in Delhi had further talks today with Mr. N. Gopalswami Ayyangar on the Kashmir question. Sir Owen is expected to meet the Prime Minister, Pandit Nehru, again before he leaves for Karachi for talks with the Pakistan Prime Minister, Mr. Liaquat Ali Khan.

There is little information available here of the trend of the current discussions beyond a reiteration of the official avowal that there has been no breakdown in the Kashmir parleys.

NIMITZ RECALLED TO U.N. DUTY

CHICAGO, July 29. (PTI-Reuter): Admiral Chester Nimitz, appointed Plebiscite Administrator for Kashmir early in 1949 and sent on "indefinite leave" when chances of an Indo-Pakistan settlement became dim, announced here today that he had been recalled to United Nations duty.

Observers at Lake Success regarded his recall as a sign that the negotiations between India and Pakistan, under the auspices of United Nations Mediator, Sir Owen Dixon, might have a successful conclusion.

SOVIET EMBASSY BUILDING STONED

LONDON, July 29 (PTI-Reuter): About 150 people demonstrated outside the Soviet embassy at Kensington Palace gardens, London, tonight and several windows of the building were smashed. Bricks were thrown after a deputation of two men and a woman had argued with Soviet officials on the embassy steps.

BRITISH JET LINERS FIRST FLIGHT

PARIS, July 29. (PTI-Reuter): A British jet airliner made its first commercial flight from London to Paris in under an hour today.

Powered by gas turbine propeller units, the Vickers 'Viscount' took 57 minutes for the 21' miles from London to Le Bourget air port, Paris.

BELGIAN TROOPS FOR STRIKE AREAS

Wallonia's Threat Of Secession

BRUSSELS, July 29. (PTI-Reuter).

THE Belgian Government today recalled occupation forces from Germany and ordered troops into strike-bound industries as rioting to force King Leopold from his week-old throne again flared up in the capital.

The Defence and Interior Ministries invoked a 23-year-old law for military acquisitioning in emergencies, as crippling strikes spread further through the country and the extreme anti-Leopold provinces of French-speaking Wallonia threatened to secede.

First units of the forces recalled from Germany, unconfirmed reports said, (two battalions) were already arriving in Liege, key industrial centre, by lorry and motor-cycle. Troops will go into essential industries, guard and provide basic maintenance of blast furnaces and coal pits and into public utility services. A "state of emergency" had been declared in Liege.

According to Socialist Party sources, hundreds of chair-throwing demonstrators rallied to a bugler in the Place Brouckers, the heart of Brussels. Gendarmes rode repeatedly into the throng and knocked down many of them.

Today's outbreak, exactly one week after the return of the exiled King, climaxed a series of strikes that were general throughout French-speaking Wallonia centre of anti-Leopold feeling—and were now threatening Flanders with paralysis, including the vital port of Antwerp.

AT OSTEND

Ostend, packed with foreign tourists and Belgian holiday-makers, faced a black weekend when electricity workers struck work and tramway men threatened to join them on Monday.

In Brussels, demonstrators stoned 90 of the normal 700 tramcars officially stated to be running, damaging the coachwork, pulled off the trolleys and in one case stripped a driver of his uniform.

A troop of 100 gendarmes dispersed several hundred rioters at Brussels' north station.

WALLOON THREAT

M. Joseph Merlot, Socialist President of the Walloon Congress and former Minister of State in the Belgian Government announced that the States General of Wallonia would be called together in a few days to consider the situation.

The States General is an assembly of representatives of all denominations and parties in Wallonia—the highly-industrialised French-speaking south-western province.

THE WALLON CONGRESS AIMS TO DETACH WALLONIA FROM THE REST OF BELGIUM.

AGGRESSION INEXUSABLE

Attlee On N. Korea's Action

TAUNTON (Somerset), July 29 (PTI-Reuter): The British Prime Minister, Mr. Clement Attlee, said here today that though he agreed with the criticisms of the South Korean Government, it did not alter "one iota" the act of aggression that had been committed against it.

Addressing 5,000 people in the grounds of a local college, Mr. Attlee said, "today we are faced with a direct challenge to the authority of the United Nations. An act of aggression has been committed. Now you can make all kinds of special pleading. You can say the South Korean Government was not a very good one. I agree. But because a person has not a very good character it does not excuse a person who tries to murder him.

"You can say that the New China was not on the Security Council. It does not affect one iota the act of aggression.

No Second Peace Move Made

REPORTS DENIED

NEW DELHI, July 29 (PTI): India has sent no proposal to Russia, United States or any other power containing a plan to end the Korean war, since the Prime Minister Nehru addressed letters to M. Stalin and Mr. Acheson, it is authoritatively stated here.

It is pointed out that the "Chicago Tribune" has recently published a report that India had proposed to Russia a plan to end the Korean war, providing for the return of Russia to the Security Council, and ceasefire in Korea in exchange for ousting Nationalist China from the Security Council and occupation of Korea by U.N. forces including the Russians.

No such proposal was sent by India, it is authoritatively stated here.

The only proposal that India had made to the Soviet Russia and the United States had already been published and nothing before or since then had been proposed to anybody, authoritative circles said here today.

T.B. Patients In Miraj

MIRAJ, July 29. (PTI): The Collector of South Satara District has withdrawn his order imposing certain restrictions on the stay of T. B. patients in Miraj town.

At present there are about 284 T. B. patients in Miraj town taking private treatment.

Rain-Stricken Refugees Seize Jinnah Hospital

KARACHI FACES SQUATTERS PROBLEM

KARACHI, July 29 (PTI-Reuter): More than five thousand rain-stricken refugees from adjoining "settlements" have forcibly occupied two specially rebuilt and repainted Jinnah Central Hospital, tuberculosis wards, which were ready to take in selected patients, hospitals sources said today.

The disorganising effects of this sudden influx aggravated by continuous "raids" by parties of shout-out refugees who pour into the already congested hospital uninvited to use labotaries, corridors and gardens, has completly upset the hospital routine and considerably inconvenienced the patients. The work of the hospital staff is also seriously hindered, affecting adversely the treatment of the inmates.

It is understood that the authorities will gradually remove the squatters either back to their settlments or to one of the city's recently improvised rehabilitation centres.

JAMSHEDPUR, July 29 (PTI): An explosion in a steel melting shop killed a worker and seriously injured seven others on Thursday.

N. KOREANS CAPTURE KOCHANG

ADVANCED AIRBASE IN KOREA, July 29 (PTI-Reuter): North Koreans have occupied Kochang an important Road and rail centre midway between Kumchon and Chinju, according to American fighter pilots returning to base today.

LATEST U. S. ROCKET TEST

COCO (Florida), July 29 (PTI-Reuter).

A FOURTEEN and a half ton two-in-one guided rocket fired from proving grounds here today thundered eastwards over the Atlantic to reach a height of nine miles in 63 seconds with a speed of 2,727 miles an hour. Then the rockets separated, the small nose touched about 3,600 miles an hour and the base, 14-ton captured German V-2 went on to a height of thirty miles, which it reached 85 seconds after leaving the ground. There it was destroyed when the security officer pressed a button on the ground and the shattered rocket fell in the Atlantic Ocean about fifty miles off shore.

Launched from a concrete "pad" at Cape Canaveral, its bulk a fourteen-ton captured German V-2, it carried a smaller seven hundred pound American rocket in its nose.

This, called a "Wac Corporal" was launched automatically in mid-air. Unofficial estimates of its speed were as high as five thousand miles an hour.

OUR TABULATED ADLETS

2 ANNAS PER WORD

PLUS advt.-tax @ one anna per rupee

MINIMUM RS. 1/8/-

To be paid in advance

MATRIMONIAL

Wanted a rich bride to marry South India Vanika Vysiya (Bannya), **educated business youth.** Apply Box No. 1990 c/o "Bombay Chronicle". Bombay.

SITUATIONS VACANT

Applications from candidates with the minimum qualifications of M.Sc., M.A., or an equivalent Degree in the respective subjects are invited for the following posts in the Degree Course Department, Lecturer in Physics, Lecturer in Biology, Part-time lecturers in Hindi and Dietetics and Biochemistry. Applications with testimonials stating the minimum salary acceptable should reach the **Directress, Lady Irwin** College, Sikandra Road, New Delhi, by the 8th August 1950. (8313)

EDUCATIONAL ADLETS

Learn Shorthand by post in 6 weeks, practical training. Booklet free. India College of Shorthand, Guntur. 1954

AGENTS WANTED

Wanted Agents and Distributors for Indo-Quinine and other Medicines. Indo-Quinine **Manufacturing** Company, **Jattiwara,** Meerut. (1996)

Wanted Agents to secure orders from Schools and Colleges for Ink Powder. Anil Ink Manufacturing Company, Shah Khaki, Meerut. (1995)

IMPORT OF FOREIGN COTTON

Procedure For Licence Applications

NEW DELHI, July 29: Importers and mills are informed that licences for the import of cotton raw stapling 7/8" and above from the soft currency countries excepting cottons purchased in the Agreement will be granted by the Deputy Chief Controller of Imports, Bombay, to such of the importers as will produce contracts of sales of such cotton to mills.

They should, therefore, in future submit their applications duly supported with the contracts of sale and evidence regarding payment of licence fees and furnish the Income-tax Verification Certificate Registration number or Exemption Registration number allotted to them in accordance with Ministry of Commerce Public Notice of June 15, 1950. No application will be entertained if the foregoing particulars are not made available. Applications will be received ordinarily upto December 31 unless the ceiling is taken up earlier.

5 Railway Employees Arrested

(From Our Correspondent)

JUBBULPORE, July 29: Five railway employees including two guards, one driver and one fireman were arrested by the Railway Police of Satna and Jubbulpore for the alleged theft in running train. Police are reported to have recovered considerable portion of the alleged stolen property from the suspects.

Run Away Reds Re-arrested

GAUHATI, July 29 (UPI): Biren Medhi and Bishnu Roy, two members of the Revolutionary Communist Party of India who escaped from Jorhat Jail where they had been detained as under-trial prisoners in connection with an armed dacoity at Nazira (Assam), have been re-arrested at Teok, near Jorhat.

The two other prisoners who also escaped along with them are still at large.

Madhya Pradesh Plan To Train About 2 Lakh Panchas

NAGPUR, July 29, (PTI).

A PLAN to train 1,70,000 panchas to man about 16,000 gram panchayats—basic units of the future democratic set-up in Madhya Pradesh—will be put into operation from August 1, it is officially learnt.

The first stage of the plan will be an eight-week intensive training from August 1, at Nagpur for one hundred persons from all over the State, who will become gram panchayat instructors. After their training, the instructors will spread themselves throughout the State, one each in a janapada area unit of administration, to give training to the panchas or would-be panchas.

About 5,200 gram panchayats have been established in villages with a population of more than 1,000 while 4,500 more will be set up in villages or group of villages with populations ranging from 500 to 1,000. Another 7,000 panchayats will be set up later in villages with less than 500 people thus covering all the 44,000 villages in the state in about a year.

The panchas, who are nominated under the state Panchayat Act, for the first tenure of the panchayats, will be under a kind of probation during the period of their two-month training. They will be trained in batches of about fifty.

The training will include instructions in sanitation and public health, prevention of epidemics improved agricultural methods to grow more food, animal husbandry and poultry-farming, co-operative endeavour and cottage industries and knowledge of gram panchayat laws and their working.

3 Killed By Terrorsits

ASMARA, July 29 (PTI-Reuter): One British soldier and two local armed guards were killed and two British officers robbed when their patrol car was ambushed by Shiftas, about nine miles from Obel. Several terrorists were killed.

The first death sentence against a member of Shifta bands was carried out today when a man, who had been convicted of murdering two Italians and two Eritreans was shot.

Other death sentences were reduced to varying terms of imprisonment.

The last date for receiving entries for the Shri Valimahomad Sonavala Essay Competition announced by the Prohibition Board has been extended up to August 31, 1950.

U. K. MILITARY LIAISON OFFICER IN KOREA

Air Marshal C.A. Bouchier

Air Marshal C. A. Bouchier, whose appointment as Senior British Military Liaison Officer in Korea has just been announced by the Minister of Defence, is a former acting C-in-C of the whole of the British Commonwealth Occupation Force in Japan. He held this post after serving as Air Officer Commanding, Air Group, B.C.O.F. early in 1946.

Now in his 55th year, Air Marshal Bouchier—popularly known as "Boy" Bouchier—was Commander of the R.A.F. Station at Hornchurch during the Battle of Britain.

Air Marshal C. A. Bouchier.

For the 12 months before D-Day, he was Senior Air Staff Officer at Fighter Command Headquarters and it was while holding this post that he wrote the Allied air plan for the invasion of Europe described as the most complete executive plan ever written in the history of air warfare. Not only did it contain the detailed instructions and orders for every sortie flown by Allied fighters and bombers, but it also provided detailed counter-measures which were to be used against the enemy if occasion arose.

After the assault, "Boy" Bouchier—then an Air Vice-Marshal—was in operational control of 100 fighter squarons from the Normandy beach head.

He began his service career in 1915 as a gunner in the Honourable Artillery Company. Three years later he was commissioned in the Royal Flying Corps. Between the two wars he served extensively in India and Iraq, was a test pilot at R.A.F. Farnborough, graduated at the Staff College, and on the outbreak of the 1939 war was on Air Staff duties at No. 11 Group.

KOREAN WAR FRONT

(Continued From Page 16)

places. The latest official announcement put them as far west as Pongyeri, ten miles west of Chinju, and only 65 miles from the vital supply port of Pusan.

A little to the north, another Communist column was held at a roadblock, ten miles west of Kochang, General MacArthur's midday Communique announced.

Unofficial reports said Kochang had fallen.

A Headquarters spokesman said the Allies were holding Chinju and Sachon, eight miles further south, according to the latest official reports here yesterday. He had no news about the town of Hamyang—60 miles south of Taejon—which the Communists claimed to have captured.

S. KOREANS THROW BACK ASSAULT

On the vital central front guarding Taegu and the south east, South Korean divisions yesterday threw back tank and infantry assaults and advanced half a mile north of Yechon. In this sector the First Southern Division today attacked and seized the town of Chobang.

A small wedge driven into the Americans First Cavalry Division had not been repulsed but was "only a minor threat" the spokesman added. The American force holding the line on the Division's left flank was heavily shelled and then attacked by tanks, but American guns threw back the assault.

MASS OF FLAMES

'Shooting Star' jet fighters, 'Mustangs' and 'Invader' bombers left the fifteen-mile valley between Hadong and Chinju a mass of flames this afternoon.

This heaviest air strike of the war designed to block the Communist drive on Pusan.

Superforts and light bombers continued their communication—cutting hammering for a sixth successive day yesterday.

They had dropped over 1,250 tons of bombs over 95 targets since last Saturday.

The South Korean Navy evacuated 140 trapped Americans from the south coast port of Noryanging, twelve mile south east of Hadong, last night.

More Offers Of Troops For Korea

LAKE SUCCESS, July 28, (PTI-Reuter): Costarica today informed the United Nations that it was placing at the disposal of the Security Council "adequate sites" for air or sea bases and places suitable for stablisment along the coast of small naval bases and troop quarters or stations."

Mr. Richarda Toledo, Under-Secretary of Costarica's Foreign Affairs Department, also told the United Nations Secretary-General Mr. Trygve Lie, that his Government was willing to send volunteers for preliminary training in the United States "in order to ensure that they will not run greater risks if they are sent to the front, than those liable to be faced by practiced troops."

Columbia also replied to the Secretary-General's appeal for aid and announced its readiness to negotiate with Unified Command about assistance for the Korean Republic.

The two Latin American replies brought to 29 the total number of answers to Mr. Lie's appeal.

INQUIRY INTO SUGAR MUDDLE

Prof. Saksena Gives Evidence

NEW DELHI, July 29. (PTI): Shibban Lal Saksena, President of the U.P. and Bihar Chini Mill Mazdoor Federation and member of Parliament appeared before the Sugar Inquiry Committee here today.

Prof. Saksena said that the "crucial thing" to be found out about the sugar muddle was reliable statistics. The Committee should ask the Excise Department for production figures of sugar factories from 1948 to 1949. It should also find out the stocks in existence with the factories and the wholesalers in December 1947 when sugar was decontrolled. That would enable them to know the actual carry over of sugar stocks with factories and merchants in 1948-49 and the despatches made by them. "This would show," he said, "where sugar had gone and how it was sold".

Prof. Saksena explained at the outset that as he received the letter of the Committee inviting him to give evidence before it very late, could not come prepared with all the details and material. In answer, however, to the questions put to him, Mr. Saksena promised to send separate notes on each of them to the Committee in about three weeks time.

ABOUT PAMPHLET

Asked if he could give evidence in support of certain observations made by him in his pamphlet entitled "Case for a Judicial Public Inquiry into the Present Sugar Racket" prepared in 1949, Prof. Saksena said that he would have to consult other people who had given the relevant information to him in confidence. These observations relate to receipts shown to him by merchants in Bombay who had received sugar despatched from some of the U.P. mills between August 26 and September 1,1949, although all stocks had been frozen during this period, blackmarketing transactions carried out by agents of the sugar manufacturers who according to the pamphlet were mostly fictitious and were no other than the manufacturers themselves, and the way the Sugar Syndicate allowed the factories to send sugar to outstations even though it was unsold through excessive wagon supply by railway officials.

The committee will hold hearings in Lucknow from July 31 to August 9, according to its revised programme.

Response to the questionnaire forms issued by the Committee to State Governments, sugar factories, sugar merchants and traders, it was stated, had not been encouraging.

The Committee has no powers to call on any person to give evidence before it, nor to go into the records of any sugar factory. Evidence of only those persons who voluntarily come forward to do so is recorded.

SUGAR STOCKS NOT DECLARED IN TIME

Evidence Before Enquiry Committee

NEW DELHI, July 29: The Sugar Enquiry Committee at its resumed sittings yesterday recorded the evidence of Shri A. R. Subedar, a retired Government contractor of Bombay regarding the allegation that 50,000 bags of sugar were not declared and so not frozen by the Government of Bombay, and these bags were first despatched to Saurashtra and from there to Pakistan.

According to the programme the Committee will record the evidence of Prof. Shibban Lal Saxena tomorrow morning at 10 a.m. in Committee Room 'A', Central Secretariat, New Delhi.

Dr. D.B. Copeland To Visit India

NEW DELHI, July 29. (PTI): Dr. Douglas Berry Copeland, Vice-Chancellor of the National University of Canberra, will be visiting India in October at the invitation of the Government of India.

During his six weeks' stay in India he will visit the main academic centres in the country and deliver lectures.

He will arrive in Delhi on October 18.

New Zealand's Kay Force

WELLINGTON July 29, (PTI-Reuter): Volunteers for the New Zealand force for Korea numbered 3,074 upto noon yesterday

The force will be known as Kay Force, following the style of Jay Force, the New Zealand contingent to the occupation forces in Japan.

MAVLANKAR'S CALL TO LOCAL BODIES

A conference of local bodies — including Municipal Corporations —of Bombay, Poona and Ahmeda bad and the 26 Borough Municipolities 171 Dist. Municipalities and 27 Dist. Local Boards and about 3,150 village Panchayats was held under the auspices of the Local Self-Government Institute at the Cowasjee Jehangir Hall on Satur day Photo shows Shri G. V. Mavlankar inaugurating the conference. Shri L. M. Patil, President and Shri G. D. Vartak, Vice President ofthe Local Self-Government Institu te are seated by the side of Shri Mavlankar.

'Local Administration Must Be Decentralised'

MAVLANKAR ON ROLE OF JANPAD SABHAS

BOMBAY, Saturday.

"THE ideal State is that which conducts its affairs with the minimum of laws and the minimum of interference in the life of the individual ... ...The Municipal Government should be a pattern of the Government that we wish for the country. combining the two premises, it must follow that we ought to decentralise local administration, as much as we possibly can and I welcome the formation of village panchayats or Janpad Sabhas", observed the Hon. Mr. G. V. Mavalankar, Speaker of the Indian Parliament, inaugurating the Confer ence of Local Bodies of Bombay State, at the C. J. Hall today.

He said: "The importance of municipal work and the place that it ought to have in the self-goverrnance of the country, are not generally appreciated to the extent they ought to be. This lack of proper appraisement is probably due, to some extent, to our tempermental indifference but largely due to lack of appreciation of the importance and implications of municipal work. The work has no political glamour and it is of a nature, which requires sustained efforts for a long time, like any other branch of constructive activity.

"Municipal work is not merely a matter of making provision for a few physical needs of the community. The municipality is apparently an institution for providing needs and amenities, such as good water supply, good roads, lighting, drainage and indirectly primary education also.

"There is one further aspect of the municipal self-government. The municipality comes in direct contact with the day-to-day life and the hour-to-hour needs of the citizens. Its constitution is democratic as the municipal council is generally composed of the elected representatives of the people and I hope the days of nominations are long gone by. It is truly described as Local Self-Gvernment and herein lies its vital importance in relation to the government of the country.

Though the Central and Provincial Governments vitally affect and influence the life of the individual citizen, they do so indirectly and remotely and not directly as the municipal government. It is, therefore, municipal government which can inspire in the man in the street an enthusiasm and love for self-government. He cannot be fed for all times on slogans or rosy pictures of Swaraj. He must experience it in practice if he is to be moulded into a true soldier for country-wide Swaraj.

In this view, the provision of municipal needs and amenities is not an end in itself, but a necessary sequence of its being Swaraj. If this view is accepted, a few major consequences that will follow as corollaries may be mentioned:—

(i) It would be a pattern of the Government that we wish for the country.

(ii) The outlook of the administration must necessarily become the Swarajist outlook.

(iii) The municipal government must have a living contact with the people and must be conducted on a human basis. The administration should have a soul and should not become a mere machine, administering soullessly rules and regulations.

"I have said before that the ideal state is that which conducts its affairs with the minimum of laws and the minimum of interference in the life of the individual. I have also said that the municipal Government would be a pattern of government that we wish for the country. Combining the two premises, it must follow that we ought to decentralise local administration, as much as we possibly can; and I welcome the formation of village units called Panchayats or Janpad Sabhas. The units must be as small as possible consistent with local needs, situation, finances and efficiency. I have, therefore, begun, since some time, to doubt seriously the wisdom or desirability of extending Local Self-Governing units, to bigger areas and centralised administrations. I would at once concede that a centralised administration may perhaps be more efficient, though not necessarily more economic; but I may again assert that we cannot afford to keep an eye on mere efficiency at the cost of self-government.

"I feel that very large units, such as city corporations, practically take away all initiative of the ordinary citizen; and self-government means to him nothing more than payment of taxes, going to polls at the time of elections, and putting his vote into the ballot-box in favour of one or the other candidate, on slogans, and without much of understanding, thought or study of municipal problems.

"Perhaps he may be justified in not trying to bother himself with what he canont himself see, judge or decide upon; but does it not mean a sort of regimentation of society, where the individual is not developed all-round, but becomes an expert in his own small sphere, and ultimately becomes a mechanical part of a huge machine? Such a state of hings, to my mind, will ultimately lead to less human and more mechanical way and outlook of life, with the result that the society will neither exist nor grow as an organic whole. While, therefore, I should always welcome efficiency, I would not like to advance it at the cost of self-government. I would like to see that, our organisation does not kill the initiative and the soul of the individual. It is difficult to achieve this. I myself cannot give a ready solution; but I thnik it should be upto us to tackle the problem.

"Though the Conference will discuss various important details, I think it is but proper that I should mention a anxious consideration and attention, anxious consideration an attention, when we deliberate the question of Local Self-Government.

(1) "The foremost is the question of finances. I am alive to the difficulty of raising adequate funds. All the same, we must do our best, and certain sources of revenue such as, a part of land revenue, the whole of N. A. assessment taxes on values of lands and buildings, etc. must be wholly reserved for Local Bodies. But, more than fresh revenues, we must economise. There is much that we can do by way of economy in our administrative machine. I have always strongly felt that, the administration that we are setting up, are very costly, and a lot of saving can be effected, if we only change our methods of work, and remove the red-tape as much as possible. I would first urge economy and avoidance of waste, before we think of new sources of income. I am glad that the Government of India have appointed a Local Finance Enquiry Committee, and I am sure its findings will be very much helpful to us.

MAJOR ISSUES

(2) "I may now state the three major and essential items to which a local body must give top-priority in its programme:—

(a) The first necessity, not only for the growing towns and cities but also for the rural areas is sanitary housing. We cannot think of improving public health, unless we make provision for better housing. In this connection, I may refer to the policy of levying non-agricultural assessment on land, even when it is put to use for residential purposes. This levy has been an enigma to me, and I have tried to combat it since about 1931. I am glad that, in the new scheme of city corporations, the lion's share of this revenue is allotted to corporations.

(b) The next point of priority will be supply of pure water. In this respect, conditions in rural areas are intolerable. The poorest classes are the hardest hit, and I have known of villages and villages, where it is not possible to get any water—even dirty water--unless one goes mles away from

(Continued on Page 20)

ROUND-THE WORLD TRIP AT 11

MONTREAL, July 29 (PTI-Reuter).

BHAGWA SING, aged 11 of Duncan, British Columbia, had high hopes today as he started out on a round the world trip alone.

He said he planned to see King George, visit the Pope and wander through Korea.

Bhagwa who sailed on the "Empress of France" for Liverpool is going overseas mainly to represent his family at his brother's wedding in Delhi next month. Then he plans to spend nine months travelling.

He has not had an invitation from either the King or the Pope but he is sure he will get to see them. "I'll just knock on the door and ask if they'll see me", he said.

"I know they'll let me in when they find out I am a boy scout."

He figures it may be more difficult to get to Korea where his only real worry would be falling into the hands of the Communists. "It would be dangerous at my age", he said.

2 % Beer Banned

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Two-percent beer has been banned by the Government of Bombay, it was learnt at the Bombay Secretariat today.

It was stated that Mr. L.M. Patil, Excise Minister, Government of Bombay has issued instructions, that the Collectors of Districts and the authorities of the merged areas, must be immediately notified about Government's changed policy with regard to two percent beer.

It will be recalled that the Government of Bombay had invited the opinion of different prohibition committees, with regard to this beer, and Government's present directive is in consonance with the view expressed by these bodies that this drink must not be licensed for sale, manufacture or consumption within the confines of Bombay State.

PROPOSED TEXTILE STRIKE ILLEGAL

Government's Appeal To Labour

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The Industrial Court made an award this month granting certain bonus to workers in the cotton textile industry in Bombay, and made it payable in two instalments—one on August 14 and the other on September 14. However, a review application is, at present, pending before the Industrial Court.

Meanwhile, it appears that certain sections of labour are contemplating a strike on August 14 in case the instalment is not paid. The Government would like to point out that any strike during the pendency of an award is illegal. There appears little reason to apprehend that the cotton textile industry would act unconstitutionally.

The Government has every hope that the award, unless it is lawfully stayed by an order of the Court, would be implemented. Even if there is omission to carry out the award according to law, there exists ample provision under the Bombay and Central Acts to secure its implementation by appropriate procedure.

Under the circumstances, any move to precipitate matters and bring about an illegal strike would be unwise and injurious to the cause of workers. The Government, therefore, appeals to all sections of workers as also to millowners of Bombay to act constitutionally and abide by lawful orders of the Court and follow lawful procedure in the matter of the award.

Local Administration Must Be Decentralised

(Continued from Page 19)

his home. This condition has also much adversely affected not only health but also the social life of the people.

(c) The third important problem that we must attend to, especially in big cities and towns is the question for adequate supply of food and unadulterated milk. This matter has to be looked upon as of fundamental importance, if we want to see that the bodies of children of today are properly built up as citizens of tomorrow. You must be knowing that, in England they have concentrated their attention on this question and every child of school-going age is given at least a lb of milk per day.

(3) There is the important question of Government control on Local Bodies. There are no two opinins that there must be some supervision and consequent control. But the ticklish points are the nature, quantum and agency through which the supervision and control should be exercised. The question has been very ably and thoroughly discussed in para 376 of the Karve Committee's Report, and I am in general agreement with them when the Committee say:

"The Government have powers of control extending over a wide range. The Collector can order performance or omission of any particular work, can supersede a resolution and Government may take over part of the functions or supersede the Local Body wholly. The powers are more or less in the nature of policing. What is really wanted to foster Local Self-Government is sympathetic advice, persuasion and guidance. There is no machinery provided through which Government can wield a wholesome influence on the Local Bodies by way of timely advice and correction; and owing to over-work in connection with their multifarious duties rather than lack of interest, the Collectors have been prevented from devoting much attention to Local Self-Government affairs.

"Before I conclude, I may be permitted to say that if we wish to keep pace with the times, with the changing society and play our role as one of the great nations of the world, we must take to collective thinking and planning. We must further cultivate tolerance and team-spirit, which are so essential for a successful working of democracy, and we must know that spirit of compromise is one of the essential requirements of democracy. We must also begin to realise that our independence and democracy can best be achieved and maintained by each of us realising that, whatever positions each of us may be holding in relation to others, the status and self-respect of every individual, and human values are the 'Sine qua non' of progressive democracy. Everyone, whether he be a Minister, a Municipal Councillor, or an employee, must feel that others working with or under him are his colleagues and the national or the municipal work is equally the concern and responsibility of every one. Unless we adjust notions of relative status to this level in all matters and all aspects of life, the basis of our independence and democracy will not be stabilised. The municipal administration can and should work up to the attainment of this stabilization.

MISERABLE CONDITIONS

Shri S. S. Naik, Honorary Secretary, Local Self-Government Institute, Bombay, said:—

"We are meeting today for the first time after we have attained our freedom under the guidance of that great Saint and Philosopher—Mahatma Gandhiji—whose spirit of selfless service to humanity must be an ideal which we must follow in our work for Local Self-Governing Institutions. Difficulties of Local Bodies are so colossal that even with the best and co-ordinated efforts of all concerned, the task will take a long time before tangible results can be achieved. When compared with rich countries and the ordinary amenities of corporate life which they possess our Local Bodies are in the worst condition. Our poverty is so great that only 3 per cent of our population have been provided with pipe water as against 57 per cent of the population in U.S.A. In most places this water is neither purified nor sufficient. Drainage is provided in very few towns. There is generally, filth, squalor and insanitation everywhere and these conditions are the worst in those places where slum areas have developed in all towns and villages. There is no medical relief in most of the places. The rural areas are particularly in the most miserable condition perhaps because the people there are not vocal. Education is at the lowest level amongst the civilised countries.

"I shall leave the work of initiating discussions on Local Self-Government problems facing the Local Bodies to my friend Shri. Barfivala, Director of the Institute, whose life-long work in the domain of Local Self-Government has endeared him to Local Bodies throughout India."

Shri G. D. Vartak, Minister for Local Self-Government, Government of Bombay, said:—

A Conference of this kind is being held for the first time after the attainment of Independence by us. The changed circumstances have bought us certain precious privileges which always come in the wake of freedom but with them have also come heavy responsibilities which as a free nation we must be prepared to shoulder. In this task of shouldering these responsibilities our Local Bodies have a great part to play. Local Bodies, as you all know, are accepted all over the world, as primary units of a democratic state.

Government for their part are fully alive to the role that our Local Bodies will be called upon to play, in the near future. Our aim has, therefore, all along been, to build them up in such a way that they should be able to play this role effectively and in a successful manner. Our policy which has been directed to this end, can be summed up in the following words:—

Democratisation. Decentralisation and sound local finance.

We have been endeavouring to achieve these ends in various ways but we have mainly concentrated on the third aspect, namely, local finance. Government therefore decided to rehabilitate their finance by assigning to them a certain portion of state revenue and by adequate grants.

FINANCES

Government's decision to rehabilitate the finances of Local Bodies has since been implemented in various other ways. In this year's budget, provision has been made of Rs. 48,00,000, for payment of 50 per cent dearness allowance grant, and 15 per cent land revenue and 75 per cent non-agricultural assessment grant to the municipalities. Provision has also been made in the current year's budget for grants of Rs. 5,00,000 and Rs. 2,00,000 to the municipalities on account of their Housing Schemes for their Harijan employees and their slum clearance schemes respectively. Muncipalities were not getting any of these grants in 1945-46. The grant to the Municipalities on account of their water supply and drainage schemes has been increased from Rs. 5,00,000 in 1945-46 to 18,00,000, this year. Government have correspondingly provided grants to District Locals Boards and village panchayats.

In 1945-46, Government made a provision of Rs. 1,37,13,400 for payment of grant to Local Bodies (excluding Bombay Municipality) on account of primary Education. This year's provision on this account is Rs. 6,39,00,000.

Concluding the Minister said:

I hope that the few comparative figures I have just quoted are sufficient to convince you that Government is doing all that they can to put them on their legs. After all that it has done, Government naturally expected Local Bodies to do their part. But whenever I think of our Local Bodies, I feel, all is not well with some of them. I wish their affairs were managed much more satisfactorily than they are at present. Many a time, their working is guided not by a sense of public service but by personal considerations arising out of party factions. This has lowered the tone of the working of some of our Local Bodies. If we, however, have the ultimate good of our Local Bodies at heart, we must eschew such ideas of personal advancement and be solely guided by devotion to duty.

Shri L. M. Patil, Minister for Excise and Reconstruction, Government of Bombay, in his Presidential address observed:—

"I would urge upon you all, to bear in mind the several steps which Government took with a view to democratise the institution of Local Bodies and for decentralisation of powers.

ADULT FRANCHISE

During the last Congress Ministry wherein, I had the privilege to hold the portfolio of Local Self-Government, nominations were abolished, joint electorate was introduced wherever possible, adult franchise was introduced in the city of Bombay, 'Urbs Prima' in India. This was the first introduction of adult franchise in municipalities in India. The Panchayats were broad-based and wide powers, both administrative and judicial were invested in the Panchayats and generally the panchayat system was made more efficient. These and other measures were taken by the Congress Ministry in order to democratise Local Bodies in the State of Bombay and generally to improve their tone of administration and give greater and greater scope to the people to play their due part in the administration of their localities. The next thing, the Congress Government did was to appoint a competent Committee to thoroughly investigate the problems of Local Bodies.

The report of the Committee was submitted to me by the Committee on the last day, just before the Congress Ministry resigned from office. The recommendations of the Committee, valuable as they are, were with very few exceptions shelved by the Section 93 Government that followed the Congress Ministry. The present Minister for Local Self-Government Shri G. D. Vartak, lost no time in undertaking consideration of the Kale Committee's recommendations and giving effect to such of them as were found feasible.

Concluding he said:—

"The Delegates will, I suggest, bear in mind that the financial position of the State Government is not so very rosy as to permit further substantial measure of relief to Local Bodies in the near future. Government have already committed themselves to huge expenditure on Primary Education, on payment towards dearness allowances, on payment towards substantial Public Health Schemes, like Water Supply and Drainage etc. and when you consider all these measures, you will realise the magnitude of Government assistance."

Nationalise Film Industry

PLEA BEFORE ENQUIRY COMMITTEE

MADRAS, July 29 (PTI): Nationalisation of the film industry was advocated by Mr. T. R. Ramanujam, President of the South Indian Cinema Employees' Association, in nhis evidence before the Government Film Enquiry Committee here yesterday.

Mr. Ramanujam said that nationalisation would improve the conditions of theatres and prevent the loss of revenue to the State. He suggested that Government shoud take up the manufacture of raw film in the country.

Posters and placards should also be rigorously censured along with the film itself and footage restricted, he said.

CENTRAL MINISTRY

Mr. Subramaniam, Producer-Director, suggested the formation of a central ministry of films for better organisation of the industry. He welcomed the idea of a film finance corporation to finance private film production.

Mr. V. Nagiah, an Actor-Producer, told the Committee that no actor or actress should be allowed to act in more than one picture at a time.

Mr. C. Narasimhan, Commissioner of the Madras Corporation explained to the Committee the regulations at present in force for the granting of licenses for the construction of cinema theatres.

Talukdari Abolition

(From Our Correspondent)

AHMEDABAD, July 29: Talukdari Abolishment Act that has been passed by Bombay Assembly will come into force from August 15 and nearly 172 small and large estates held by thakores and darbars will be abolished.

MAHARASHTRA-GUJERAT TUSSLE FOR MORE SEATS IN ASSEMBLY

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Behind Bombay's political horizon there seems to be going on a keen tussle between the protagonists of Maha Maharashtra and those of Maha Gujerat, for securing more seats in the Bombay Legislative Assembly in the ensuing elections. This tussle, it is learnt, is causing the Bombay Government some amount of anxiety as hitherto the balance had been so maintained that both zones were adequately represented though, Maharashtra had a preponderant majority over the combined strength of all the other groups.

But this delicate balancing, which more or less gave the representatives of the Maharashtra Provincial Congress Committee, a dominant position in the legislature, has now been disturbed on account of merger of Baroda an other Gujerat States, into the State of Bombay.

On the part of Maharashtra, which was tentatively given 141 seats as against 100 allotted to Gujerat and a slight appreciation in the number of seats allocated to Karnatak, there is a sense of fear that if efforts behind the scenes to merge Saurashtra with the Bombay State fructify, the present tentative majority of Maharashtra as against the total seats allotted to other groups will be in grave danger. There is the possibility that the combined forces of Maharashtra in such a context, as against this formidable combination of various Gujerat groups, will avail nothing, for the decided majority of the Marashtrian group, will be a thing of the past.

This has naturally engendered considerable opposition from all Marathi papers as well as Maharashtrian interests, for they fear that this move will overwhelm them as a group in the legislature, resulting in finally Bombay being lost to Maha Maharashtra, once and for all. As against this, it may be mentioned that no considerable body of opinion, from the non-Maharashtra groups has been in favour of Bombay being a part of United Maharashtra, the view being that this city is essentially cosmopolitan in character and has grown out of the efforts and the industry of heterogeneous groups of people.

Last week, when the Delimitation Board met at the Bombay Secretariat under the Presidentship of Mr. S. K. Patil, the President of the Maharashtra Provincial Congress Committee who attended the meeting told this reporter that Maharashtra had been tentatively allocated 141 seats and Gujerat 100.

That very evening, however, the Director of Publicity to the Government of Bombay, refuted the news-item in an official Press Note.

This, it is state is curious, as the Delimitation Board which met in camera had made concrete proposals for the fixation of constituencies for the respective zones.

ANDHRA ELECTION DISPUTES

Settlement Efforts Fail

MADRAS, July 29. (PTI): Mr. S. K. Patil, who has been deputed by the Congress Working Committee to settle the election disputes in Andhra said today that his endeavours to bring about an agreement among the parties had not borne fruit.

Mr. Patil told PTI, before leaving for Bombay, that he had completed his enquiry and would give his decision "in a strictly legal and constitutional manner".

He said "I would have been a happy man if my endeavours had succeeded and thus brought about unity in Andhra Congress ranks".

"I must caution the Congressmen of Andhra against the danger which is evidently becoming more real than they imagine. Differences and feuds among Congressmen, carried to such alarming proportions, are sure invitations to Communists and other subversive elements to take hold of the field which Congressmen are fast abandoning".

National Income Committee Meets

NEW DELHI, July 29 (UPI): The National Income Committee met today under the Chairmanship of Prof. P. C. Mahalanobis, to review the progress made so far on the investigation of national income.

The Committee hopes to be able to prepare the estimates of national income towards the end of this year.

At today's meeting, the Committee had the benefit of listening to the noted Australian economist, Mr. Colin Clark.

50 PERISH IN AIR CRASH

Tragedy Near Brazil

RIO DE JANEIRO, July 29 (PTI-Reuter). Fifty people perished when a Pan-Air (Brazil) Constellation airliner crashed at Sao Leopoldo, near Porto Alegre, Brazil, according to the Company's office here.

The Constellation, which crashed in a storm yesterday, carried 43 passengers and a crew of seven. It ran out of fuel 25 miles from Porto Alegre.

The Company reported today that the aircraft was a total loss and all aboard dead. The Constellation was flying from Rio to Porto Alegre on a routine trip.

Ahmedabad Share Market

(From Our Correspondent)

AHMEDABAD, July 29.

Market was confined to normal trading.

Fluctuations: Calico opened 261/12, lowest 261/4, highest 262/4.

Arvind opened 799, highest 802.

Ambica opened 297/8, highest 298/8.

Deferred opened 1756, highest 178, lowest 1749.

New Shorok opened 492, highest 493.

Closing quotations: Calico 262, Arvind 800, Ambica 293, Deferred 1756, New Shorok 492, Shorok 280.

STORAGE BATTERIES TO BE PRODUCED IN INDIA

LONDON, July 29 (PTI-Reuter): One of the largest storage battery makers in Britain, Oldham and Company of Manchester, are to start manufacturing in Madras early in the new year. Premises and land have already been acquired.

Negotiations with the Indian company, it was announced by the firm today, have just been completed. The capital involved is five lakhs of rupees. The new company will be known nas Oldham and Son (India) Limited.

The British firm which supplies more than 70 percent of the miners' lamps used underground in Britain will have 55 percent interest in the new project. The remaining equity will be held jointly by the Company's present Indian selling agents, the South Indian Export Company of Madras and Mousell and Company Limited of Bombay and Calcutta.

An Indian technical trained at the English factory will leave for India in November. He will be followed in January by a British technician. About forty Indian workers will be taken on at the beginning.

Artificial Silk Yarn

NEW DELHI, July 29: The Government of India have decided to liberalise the quota admissible to established importers in respect of import of art silk yarn from soft currency areas and Japan during the licensing period July-December, 1950. The existing quota of 50 per cent of half of best year's imports from soft currency sources has been increased to 60 per cent. The quota of 20 per cent of half of best year's imports from Japan, which is admissible to established importers, has been raised to 25 per cent.

50,000 TONS WHEAT FOR W. BENGAL

CALCUTTA, July 28 (PTI): The Government of India have, it is learnt, agreed to make an additional allotment of 50,000 tons of wheat to West Bengal to enable the State to tide over its present difficult food situation.

Some more allotment of rice is also expected early in September.

Mr R L. Gupta, Secretary to the Food Ministry, Government of India, had a long discussion this afternoon with the Chief Minister Dr B C. Roy, and the Food Minister, Mr P C. Sen. Mr K C. Basak, West Bengal's Food Commissioner was also present.

BANK OF ENGLAND'S ANNUAL REPORT

'Turnover At Free Rates Diminishes'

LONDON, July 29 (PTI-Reuter): The Bank of England, in its annual report published yesterday said that since devaluation of sterling last September, the discount in New York and other free markets had narrowed appreciably.

The report, covering the year ended last February, said that the turnover at the free rates had diminished. Co-operation of foreign exchange centres had been and was being in checking sales of sterling area goods for certain currencies at a discount, and in preventing abuse of the automatic facilities for transferring sterling between people who live outside the sterling area.

Arrangements for confining automatic facilities to direct current transactions had been extended to cover practically all countries in the transferable account area. But sterling area and foreign merchants had remained free to initiativ etrade on a sterling basis under specific authorisations from the Bank of England.

LONDON STOCKS

LONDON, July 28.

2-1/2% BR. Consols	£ 69-3/8
3-1/2% Conversion loan 1961	£ 94-3/8
4% Funding Loan 1960/90	£ 107
3-1/2% War Loan on or after Dec. 1st 52	£ 93
Chartered Bank of Inia Hongkong and Shanghai Bank	£ 8-11/16
National Bank of India	£ 74
	£ 32-3/4

London Copra And Oil Markets

LONDON, July 28.

The Copra market was uiet but irregular. Sellers Philippines in bulk at 240 dollars for July-August while Straits Dutch East Indies F M. August-September was easier with sellers asking £93 and buyers £91 3/4. Ceylon was nominal at £96 all per ton c.i.f. cocanut oil: Ceylon in drums at £133 and in bulk at £131, Straits in drums at £132 and in bulk at £129 all per ton c.i.f. sellers.

London Exchanges

LONDON, July 29: Exchanges: India 1/2.94 to 1/6.06; New York on India closed today.

DISCOUNTS: Bank bills three months 11/16 percent, six months 7/8 percent.

Castorseed £53-1/2 quoted, Groundnuts Indian £64-3/4 nominal; linseed Calcutta £70 quoted c and f terms per ton.

London silver and metals closed.

London Stock Exchange Closed

LONDON, July 29: Stock Exchange closed today.

London Bullion

LONDON July 29: London silver and gold closed.

LONDON EXCHANGES

T. T. London on New York	2.79.7/2.8.12
T. T. London on Montreal	3.0775/3.0825

New York Stock Exchange

NEW YORK, July 29: Stock Exchange closed.

Russians Buy More Of Malayan Rubber

SINGAPORE, July 29 (PTI-Reuter): The Russians are heavily increasing their buying and shipping of Malayan rubber, Singapore dealers said today.

Next month two Russian ships from Odessa, the Etrusea, and the Oermotov, are due to carry ten thousand tons each.

Rubber shipments to Russia from Malaya in the past six months amount to 34,662 tons, making Russia the third largest rubber buyers after America and Britain.

Wholesale Prices Rise

NEW DELHI, July 29 (PTI): The official wholesale price index at 405.9 with the year ended August 1939 as base showed a rise of 0.2 per cent during the week ended July 5, 1950, says a press note from the office of the Economic Adviser to the Government of India.

NEW YORK COTTON

Good Damand In Nearbys

Cotton opened irregular in very active dealings reflecting a heavy volume of price-fixing in nearbys partly for domestic mill accounts and against export sales versus profit taking in distants. Later nearbys eased, meeting increased profit taking and some hedging with week-end uncertainties possibly contributing.

In the afternoon following a fairly substantial reaction attributed principally to hedging evidently connected with CCC sales on loan stocks, prices rallied on end-week fixations and local covering. The session closed very steady with sales at 275,000 bales.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS

NEW YORK

October	....38.82
December	....38.75
March	.....38.88
May	.....38.91
Middling Spot	..39.30

NEW ORLEANS

October	.....38.6.
December	.....38.66
March	....38.68
May	....38.61
Middling Spot	....38.80

New York: October Highest 39.20 at 10-30 hrs Lowest: 38.71 at 14.04 hrs

New York Cotton

NEW YORK July 29: New York cotton closed.

T. T. New York on London previous closing 2.79-7/8/2.80-1/8.

U. S. price of foreign silver previous closing 72 3/4 cents.

WALL STREET MARKET

Moderate Activity

NEW YORK, July 28.

In moderate activity the market was irregularly higher mostly up to two dollars. The somewhat more helpful tenor of international news and many pleasing first half earnings helped though the advance was handicapped by week-end profit-taking. Buyers also realised, heavy as Truman's requested tax increase might be, it still leave profitable corporations a good balance for stockholders.

While most others were little changed, industrials extended gains to two dollars or more before halted by increased realising. Rails further eased but rail equipments were mostly higher on reports that railroads were planning to purchase 130,000 freight cars.

Profit-taking made some inroads near the close and the market finished mostly upto two dollars irregulary higher. The session closed very steady.

At noon the averages were Industrials 208.45 and rails 51.24.

American Telephone and Telegraph	150 1/2
Amerex Holding Co.	27 1/2
Anaconda Copper Mining	32 1/2
Chase National Bank	37 3/4
Firestone Tyre	66 7/8
General Electric	46 1/4
General Motors	83
Ingersoll Rand	97
International Nickel	30 3/8
National City Bank	44 1/4
New York Central Rail Rand Co.	14 3/8
Sinclair Corp.	28
Socony Vacuum	21 5/8
Texas Co.	68 3/4
Union Carbide	43 3/4
U S Smelting	36 3/4
U S Steel Common	[illegible]
Western Union	30 3/4

Total number of shares which changed hands during the day was 2,050,000. Highest and lowest U S Steel trading prices were 36 7/8 and 36 1/2 respectively.

Chicago Grains Market Irregular

Grains were irregularly lower with the midsession rerise mostly erased on favourable crop and weather advices, and an improvement in Korean news. Some selling was also attributed to the administrations efforts to regulate grains on the commodity exchange. Wheat eased with export demand slow and domestic flour demand draggy. Maize declined on hedging and considerable crop tasseling.

Soybeans after earlier easiness met late covering on reports that Holland has purchased additional 750,000 bushels of manchurian soybeans.

September	2.27-1/8
December	2.30-7/8
March	2.32-1/8
May	2.29-5/8

AMSTERDAM BOURSE

Strong Demand For Royal Dutch

AMSTERDAM, July 28.

A feature of the Bourse was the four point gain to 264 in Royal Dutch on a strong local demand. Industrials were generally steadier with the exception of A.K.U. which were two points lower. Shippings and Indonesians were unchanged while investments weaker.

Pronounced Strength In U. S. A. Cotton

NEW YORK, July 28.

The market showed pronounced strength and activity featured by heavy buying, notably for mill accounts, together with large scale demands for cotton goods with heavy volume of sales primarily restricted only by the withdrawal mill of offerings. Other contributing factors were Commission House buying, unfavourable weather and small crop ideas creating increasing uneasiness over the future supply situation.

On the other hand temporary waves of profit-taking plus hedge selling in connection with Commodity Credit Corporation sales of some of their 1948-49 loan stocks furnished the bulk of contracts which were otherwise scarce. Meanwhile considerable attention is centred on the inflationary aspects in connection with the prospective large scale Government spending programme as a result of the Korean situation. In the export field it was reported that Japan was negotiating for a 100 million dollar fund for cotton purchases.

New York Pepper Steady

NEW YORK, July 28.

The market held steady at 255 cents nominal. A few job lots were reported traded at around 250 cents. August-September sold at 175 ex. dock. Demand continues good. Following are today's closing prices: Black Pepper spot 2.55 nominal, August 2.50, September 2.00, October 1.95, November 1.83 December 1.78, January 1.72, February 1.60 all nominals.

New Contract: August 2.50, September 2.00, October 1.95, November 1.83, December 1.88 all nominals, January 1.72 asked, February 1.60 asked. Sales nil. White Pepper spot 2.85 nom.

London Pepper Market

LONDON, July 28.

The Pepper market was firm and prices nominal with buyers and sellers uninterested. Black Lampong at 12sh. 6d. and White Muntok at 19sh. 9d. shipping weights, White Sarawak at 20sh. 3d. delivered weight all July-August per pound c.i.f. basis ports. Malabar spot was quoted at 2.000sh. and July-August at 1.500 c.i.f. United Kingdom.

Singapore Pepper Prices

SINGAPORE, July 28.

A firm market but no business reported. Sellers holding Black Lampong for 665 dollars and White Muntok for 1060 dollars per picul ex-godown.

Brussels Stocks Surprisingly Firm

BRUSSELS, July 28.

Certain sections of the Forward market on the Bourse were surprisingly firm. Colonials and engineerings were outstanding with the former particularly sought not only on the Forward market but also in groupes trading on the cash market. Belgian Congo issues led cours unique dealings but trading was thinner here and the tendency was less uniform. The list was mostly resistant and very steady in many directions.

Paris Bourse Rules Steady

PARIS, July 28.

Although operators on the Bourse were still somewhat reserved, they appeared favourably impressed by the improvement in the franc overseas. Russian Security Council news and the good tone of Wall Street. Both forward and cash dealings saw a good selection of gains. Rubber manufacturers however were neglected. Covering brought improvements among internationals with Kaffirs firmer.

New York Silver Sales

NEW YORK, July 28.

Open market demand and offerings were about in balance with 175 ounces sold at the unchanged price of 74 cents an ounce.

RESTRICTED BUSINESS IN TATA STEEL

Cotton Mill Shares Quiet On Scattered Selling

BOMBAY, July 29.

There was moderate business today in the local Share Bazar which was open for one hour being Saturday. Trading was restricted and price fluctuations were narrow. There was scattered buying in Steel Shares and small selling in cotton Mill Shares.

Tata Steel Defd. Shares opened at Rs. 1750/- and improved at Rs. 1757/8 Ordinary Shares opened at Rs. 337/- and improved at Rs. 339/- Indian Irons opened at Rs. 32/1 and quietened at Rs. 31/14 while Bengal Steels were done at Rs. 23/4.

Bombay Dyeings opened at Rs. 1012/- and improved at Rs. 1015/- Kohinoors were placed at Rs. 314/- Svadeshi Mill Shares were quoted at Rs. 272/8. Central India Shares were done at Rs. 236/4 Gokaks came in business at Rs. 248/12 while Simplex Shares were placed at Rs. 226/-

Bombay Burmas opened at Rs. 466/- and improved at Rs. 471/- Scindia Shares opened at Rs. 14/9 and firmed up at Rs. 14/14 Associated Cements were quoted at Rs 160/10 Belapurs came in business at Rs. 237/8 Central Bank Shares were placed at Rs. 86/4. Closing tone of the market was barely steady.

FORWARD SECTION

MILL SHARES

Bombay Dyeing (27-8)	1013 12
Kohinoor Mills (21)	314 8
Svadeshi Mills (12-4)	273 0
Central India Mills (6)	238 8
Simplex India Mills (6-8)	227 0
New Great Eastern (3-2)	150 0
Indore (8-3)	118 12
Gokak Mills (12)	248 8
Century Spinning (15)	265 10
India Bleaching (8)	153 0
Swan (20)	335 0
Finlay Mills (15)	256 0
Morarji Goculdas (4-8)	177 8
Edward Sassoon	252 8
Meyer (12)	81 4
Apollo Mills (As. 4)	30 0 6
India United Ord. (0-12-6)	11 1 6
India United Defd. 0-2-0)	1 13 9
Madhusudan (15)	175 0
Podar (9)	137 0
Khatau (5)	160 0

STEELS

Tata Steel Ord. (14)	339 4
Tata Steel Defd. (64-15)	1757 8
Tata Steel 2nd Pref. (7-8)	146 0

CEMENT

Associated Cement (6)	160 12

INDUSTRIES

Burma (12-6	471 4
Belapur (9)	238 8
Shivrajpur (1-8)	43 0
Scindia Steam (0-8)	14 14
Premier Construction (4)	111 8
Tata Chemical	13 10
Tata Oil (2)	40 8
India Iron (0-11)	32 0 6
Bengal Steel (0-12-0)	23 6
British India Corp (0-9)	9 5 6
India Copper	2 12 3
Wimco (11)	231 4
Alcock (28-2)	320 0

ELECTRIC SHARES

Tata Power (25)	1586 4
Andhra Valley (30)	1425 0
Tata Hydro (3)	159 0

CASH SECTION

COTTON MILLS

Elphinstone (5)	61 8
Phoenix (6)	125 10
Indian Mfg (40)	2950 1
Kuria XD	106 4
Colaba (12)	90 12
New City (11)	150 0
Minerva (12)	136 14
Bradbury	560 0
Bhiwanis Defd (0-4)	4 4
Bharat (2)	31 4
Mysore Defd (4)	171 4
Madhavji (0-12-0)	14 4
Model Mills (12-8)	156 4
Lakshmi Cotton (25)	600 0
Vishnu Cotton (6)	207 8
Western India (40)	3005 0
Standard (15)	227 1
Shoto[illegible] (800)	3000 0
Sassoon Cotton Mills (0-8-0)	19 8
Hindustan Mills (40)	2925 0
Tata Mills (2-4)	49 8
Ahmedabad Advance (9)	240 0
Sassoon Silk (3)	38 0
New Union Mills (0-8)	16 12
Madhusudan S (2-8)	32 0
Shrinivas Mills (12-8)	180 0
Rao Bahadur (4)	51 0
Bera[illegible]	256 4
Victoria Mills	226 1

ELECTRIC (CASH)

Ahmedabad Electric (1-8)	117 8
Ahmedabad New XD	113 8
Surat Electric (5)	131 4
Kanara Electric (2)	127 8
Broach (0-5)	6 3
Ajmer Electricity (0-8)	10 3
Amalgamated (0-12)	11 4
Nagpur Electricity (1-12)	27 0
Poona Electric Supply (8)	126
Bombay Suburban (3)	157 8
Bombay Suburban New	158 12
Jalgaon	10 8

BANK SHARES

Imperial Bank of India (40)	1920 0
Imperial Bank P (10)	477 8
Central Bank (2)	86 0
Central Bank New (1-8)	86 0
Bank of India (4)	185 0
Union (0-5)	7 12
Baroda (2-8)	133 0
Devkaran Nanjee Bank (1-8)	37 8
United Commercial (1-2)	47 8
Jaipur Bank (1-6)	30 0
Hindustan Commercial	22 8
Mysore Bank (8)	365 0
Eastern Bank (0-14-9)	9[illegible]

INSURANCE SHARES

Oriental (125)	4800 0
Empire (10)	573 12
New India (2)	66 0
Jupiter (0-12)	12 12
Vulcan (0-10)	13 2
Indian Mercantile (2)	41 8
Universal (0-4)	9 0
B.I.C	16 4
Industrial and Prudential	28 1
Neptune	7 0
New Great	19 8
All India (9)	10 4

RAILWAY SHARES

G. P. (1-14) XD	111 4

MISCELLANEOUS SHARES

Steamer (10)	258 4
Bombay Burma New (5)	156 4
Burma (Petrol)	1-10-6
Mackenzie (6)	85 0
Port Canning (3)	51 12
Kemp and Co (20)	323 12
Zandu Pharmacy (7)	100 0
Industrial Invest Trust (5-12)	81 8
Dharamsey Chemical (2)	58 0
Mukund Iron	5 8
Dena Trust (0-12)	14 0
Alembic (15)	113 0
Supreme Industries	72 4
Bombay Uganda	67 8
Bombay Motor Cycle	27 8
Indian Cement (1937)	19 12
Walchand Nagar Industries (15)	151 4
United Motor	38 8
Bombay Safe Deposit (27)	785 0
Hydary Construction	19 2 6
Mahamadi Steam	100 1
Gujarat Motor	26 14
Sardar Carbonic XD	750 0
Harvey Press	310 0
Estrella Batteries	30 0
National Rayon	58 0
Bombay Cycle	29 0
Jost Co	68 0
Digvijay Cement	72 0

PREFERENCE SHARES

Tata Steel 1st (6)	203 2
Andhra Valley (7)	1221 4
Tata Power (7-8)	1332 8
Hydro Electric (7) XD	136 4
Bombay Steamer (6)	216 4
Central India (5)	652 8
Swadeshi Mills	130 0
Vishnu Mills (7)	668 12
Laxmi	270 0
New Great Mills (6-8)	720 4
Podar Mills (4)	95 0
Shrinivas Mills	98
Elphinstone Mills (7)	107 1
Bradbury Mills (7-8)	134 1
Surat Electricity (3-4)	132 8
Pre Construction First	99 1
Pre Construction 2nd Pref	98 2

GOLD AND SILVER

BOMBAY, July 29.

The Bombay Bullion market was again quiet on increased selling. Forward Silver opened at Rs. 177-2 and after declining at Rs. 176-10 steadied at Rs. 176-15. Ready Mint Silver was quoted at Rs. 177-4. Forward Gold opened at Rs. 113-12 and after declining at Rs. 113-8 steadied at Rs. 113-10. Ready Gold was quoted at Rs. 113-12 and Sovereigns were placed at Rs. 76.

Final closing quotations were as under:—

Ready Silver	176 14 0
Forward	177 0 0
Ready Gold	113 12 0
Forward	113 10 0

Indian Stock Exchange

BOMBAY, July 29.

Tata Ordinary	339 4 0
Tata Deferred	1757 8 0
Indian Iron	32 0 6
Steel Corpn. of Bengal	23 6 0
Bombay Dyeing	1013 12 0
Central India	230 10 0
Gokak	248 12 0
Kohinoor	314 6 0
Simplex	227 0 0
Swadeshi	273 12 0
Tata Power	1586 4 0
Associated Cement	160 10 0
Belapur	238 12 0
Bombay Burma (Old)	471 4 0
Scindia	14 15 0
Central Bank	86 0 0
New India	66 0 0
Tata 2nd Pref.	146 0 0

Alexandria Cotton

ALEXANDRIA, July 28.

KARNAK

November	84.15—85
January	83.20-100
March	82.70-100

ASHMOUNI

August	88.00-300
October	89.75-25
December	89.45-20

Amalgamated	115 0
Habib	73 0
Tata Chemical	133 12
Walchandnagar	126 4
Jupiter	12 15
Supreme	100
Meyer	102 1
Mackenzie Firs[illegible]	92 0
Mackenzie (2)	85 0
Ahmedabad Advance	127 1
Mysore Mill	41 1
Standard	99 1
Madhusudan	12 1
Khatau	100 1
Morarji	94 1
National Rayon	75 0

DEBENTURES

Andhra 1952	101 4
Rubber Planting	....
Bombay Steamer	98 14
Indian Hume Pipe	101 0

OUTSIDE SHARES

Burma Corporation	2 8
New Victoria Mill	2 8
New Victoria Pref	4 8
Phalton (8)	92 8
Gold Mohor (20)	285 0
New Kaiser-e-Hind	325 0
Sajjan Mills	105 0
Osmanshahi	120 0
Ajain Shahi	110 0
Air Services	4 8
Air India Tata	60 0
Hind Motor	6 7
India Steam	8 4

PRODUCE MARKET

BOMBAY, July 29.

The local Produce market was steady with moderate business. Quotations were as under:—

GROUNDNUTS—	
Khandesh quality	46 4 0
Madras Coromondal	46 0 0
Bold Ready	45 4 0
Oil local mills	24 8 0
Oil upcountry	23 14 0
Oil August	24 1 0
Oil September	24 4 0
LINSEED—	
Bold Ready	40 6 0
Satna Ready	39 6 0
August	40 6 0
September	40 11 0
Oil	21 14 0
CASTORSEEDS—	
Bold	29 13 0
Small	30 6 0
Madras	30 9 0
August	30 9 0
September	30 13 0

GOVERNMENT LOANS

BOMBAY, July 29.

		Rs.	As.	Ps.
2-1/3	per cent 1954	99	0	0
2-1/2	per cent 1955	99	13	0
2-1/2	per cent 1961	97	1	0
2-3/4	per Cent 1960	99	2	0
2-3/4	per-cent 1962	99	1	0
3	per cent 1976	95	8	0
3	per cent 1986 Con.	97	1	0
3	per cent 1951/54	101	2	0
3	per cent 1953/55	101	8	0
3	per cent 1957	101	7	0
3	per cent 1959/61	101	0	0
3	per cent 1963/65	100	1	0
3	per cent 1964	100	0	0
3	per cent 1966/68	99	14	0
3	per cent 1970/75	99	10	0
3-1/2	per cent 1954/59	104	0	0
4	per cent 1960/70	109	10	0
4-1/2	per cent 1955/60	109	14	0
4	per cent 1958/68	112	8	0

PROVINCIAL LOANS

2	per cent Bombay 1962	99	13	0
2-3/4	per cent U.P. 1961	97	2	0
3-3/4	per cent Madras 1961	97	2	0
3	per cent Bombay 1955	100	10	0
3	per cent Bombay 1958	100	6	0
3	per cent Punjab 1952	100	0	0
3	per cent Madras 1952/53	100	8	0
3	per cent U.P 1952	100	8	0
3	per cent C.P 1952	100	8	0
3	per cent N.W F 1962	98	8	0
3	per cent U.P. 1961/62	99	7	0

MUNICIPAL

3-1/4	per cent 1977	98	8	0
4	per cent B P I	109	12	0
4	per cent B Municipality	109	8	0
5	per cent B Municipality 1964	113	0	0
		112	0	0
6	per cent B. Municipality			

Art Silk Yarn

BOMBAY, July 29.

120	Ready Japan	8	10	0
150	Ready Japan	8	8	0
120	Ready Italy	8	4	0
150	Ready Italy	8	1	0
150	D. Box July	1450	0	0
150	D. Box Aug. Opening	1350	0	0
150	D. Box Aug. Higest	1360	0	0
150	D. Box Aug. Lowest	1300	0	0
150	D. Box Aug. Close	1318	0	0
2/40	Staple July	6	7	0
2/40	Staple Aug.	6	6	6

Record Of Actual Transactions In Shares

BOMBAY, July 29.

MILLS

Apollo 3/1 3/0/6
Bharat 31/4
B Dyeing 1015 18/12 11/4 13/12
Bradbury Pref 345
C India 238/8 89 38 38/8
Century 265/10
Colaba 90/12
E. Textiles 252/8
Finlay 256 57/8 56
Gokak 250 48 48/8
I. U. Defd 1/13 1/14 1/13/6 1/13/9
I.U. Ord. 11/2/6 11/1 11/1/6
Indore 118/12 20 18/12
Khatau 160
Kohinoor 314 15/4 13/8 14/8
Meyer 81/4
Model 156/14 56/4
Mysore 171/4
Minerva 136/14
New Great 150
Phoenix 126/10
Podar 137
Srinivas 130
Simplex 225 27
Svadeshi 271/8 72/8 71/8 73
Swan 335
Tata Mills 49/8
Vishnu 207/8
B Steam 260 58/12
Scindia 14/8 14/14 14/11 14/15

BANKS

Baroda 133
Central 86/4 86
Central New 86
Imperial Old 1920
India 184
U. Commercial 47/8

ELECTRICS

Ahmedabad 118/12 17/8
Andhra 1427/8 25
Suburban 157/8
Ajmer 10/3
Surat 131/4
Hydro 159
Power 1585, 83/12 86/4
New India 66/4 66
B.I.C. 16/4

STEELS

B. Steel 23/8 23/4 23/6
I. Iron 32 31/13/6 32/0/6
Tata Defd 1752/8 50 56/4 48/12 57/8
Tata Ord. 337/8 38/12 38 39/4
Tata 2nd Pref 146
Alcock 320 25 20
A.C.C. 160/12 60/4 60/12
Belapur 239/8 37/8 38/8
B.B. Old 465 71/4
B.B. New 156/4 55 56/4
B.B. Petrol 1/10/6
B.I.C. 9/6/6 [illegible]/5/6
I. Bleaching 157
I. Copper 2/13 2/12 2/12/3
P. Const 108/8 10/8 10 11/8
Shivrajpur 42/12 43
Tata Chem. 13/11 13/9 13/10
Tata Oil 40/8 40/12 40/8
Wimco 233/12 34/6 31/4

SPECIAL

Ahmedabad Spec New 113/8
Broach Spec 6/8
Jalgaon Spec 10/8
Cooria Mills 106/4
New Great Pref 315

FOUNDATIONS OF INDIAN CULTURE

(Continued from Page 10)

cipal activities, social, intellectual, emotional and aesthetic and spiritual. It has therefore to be studied in four corresponding aspects:

(A) Social achievements in reference to institutions like

(i) the family, (ii) the social organisation and (iii) the State:

(B) Intellectual achievements like (i) political and legal concepts, (ii) speculative thought and (iii) scientific advancements;

(C) Emotional and aesthetic achievements found in (i) religious movements, (ii) linguistic and literary development, (iii) art forms and traditions and (iv) embellishment of life.

(D) Spiritual achievement—reintegration of fundamental values, and heir adjustment to the dominant ideas and conditions of the age so that the Contral Idea achieves fresh vigour and velocity.

Social Institutions:

Before the first age of formation began, Aryans in India had inherited the institution of the patriarchal family. The house community of the Pre-Vedic Aryans all over Asia and Europe lived round the family fire, and consisted of male descendants of a common ancestor. According to Fustel-de-Coulanges and Schrader, these Aryans, in sharp contrast with the matriarchal races did not recognise any relationship with the mother or her relatives. Maternal right was foreign to them. Later the paternal was raised into the paternal right

With the dawn of history in the seventh century before Christ, Magadha under the Sisunagas emerged as the pre-dominant factor in the life of the country.

Kanauj, As Centre

Our culture entered upon an era of triumphant expansion first under the Sisunagas. Nandas and Mauryas and next under Pushyamitra and the Sungas and later under the Guptas till 500 A.D. Later on for about four centuries, culture with Kanauj as its centre carried forward the tradition.

The Age of Expansion ended when in 940 the Rashtrakuta conquerors of the South broke the power of Kanauj and the Sultans of Ghazni from 997 onwards began their raids which rudely shook the foundation of life. But the North West had been overrun by the Hunas and allied foreigners; the Dakshinapatha, Deccan, under the Chalukyas, was entering the lists with Uttarapatha, North India, for all-India supremacy and culture began to lose both its purity and creativeness.

The Sutras invested the family with semi-divine sanction. They laid emphasis on the head-ship of the father, the corporate character of the joint-family, and the indissolubility of the GOTRA. The economic basis of the family was the ancestral property; the economic bond was strengthened between ancestor from whom the property was inherited and the owner and his son and grandson who acquired interest in it by birth. This laid the foundation of a stable economic order.

Spiritual Merger Of Man And Wife

Inter-marriage between members of the three castes (the DVIJAS) without offending against the principle of Pratiloma was the rule. Marriage as a spiritual merger of man and wife became a fundamental value. Parasakara Grihya Sutra indicates this alchemy: 'With thy breath I join my breath with your bones my bones, with the flesh my flesh and with thy skin my skin'. It was the age of Sukanya, Arundhati and Anasuya, of Savitri and Sita. Arjuna in the GITA during this period expresses sorrow at the loss from family traditions, at the lapse of women from chastity, and at sons born of mixed descent. The loss of all rights in her father's property and acquisition of rights in the husband by the Smritis provided the economic basis. In later centuries it accounted for the wonderful tenacity of our social institutions. During the later ages, the value was invested with great beauty; in the Age of Resistance, thousands of women cheerfully lived upto the idea of going through the subline self-immolation of the Jauhar and the Sati

Break-Up Of Gupta Empire

The Gupta empire was dissolved by the inroad of foreigners in the North and the West. The four allied martial tribes—an interconnubial group—of Prathiharas, Chahamanas, Chalukyas and Paramaras became a military power, fought the Eastern power, the Palas of Bengal, the Southern power, the Rashtrakutas and founded the Imperial Gurjaradesa which comprised of West Punjab, East Madhyadesa, Rajputana, Malwa and Gujarat with Kanauj as the captial of India.

The Organised South

From about 600 A. D. the North and South each had its own emperors, the Gurjara-Pratiharas of Kanauj and the Chalukyas and Rashtrakutas of Vatapi. The cultural classes of the North by heredity or education had been deeply imbued with the values of Aryan culture. In the South, except in the case of Brahmanas, the culture was no more than an idealistic pattern in which the existing social conditions were supported by the women under the influence of Brahmanas and devout kings. The women in the South were in a sense free from the code which the Smritis enjoined, but even in the high society were behind those of the North, who were, on the testimony of Rajasekhara accomplished, full of grace and, within the ambit of Dharma, free in their intercourse with men.

With free inter-marriage between the North and the South consequent upon frequent wars, inter-marriage between the three higher classes disappeared in the North. The martial races came to be much married. Disparity of cultural outlook among the families who thus freely inter-married led to lowering of cultural values. The wife became a mere dependent.

Islam also appeared in the Sindh and, as is seen in the DEVLA SMRITI, the question of a wife forcibly converted to Islam created a new problem unknown before. Anuloma marriages became rare. The education of women came to be neglected or was rendered impossible; castes slowly came to be different segragated to be different segragated compartments. The patriarchal family unit and the marriage tie was accepted as sacred values in theory; in practice among certain sections of the society they were disregarded.

With disastrous inroads of the Central Asian hordes the Age of Resistance was reached. I have called this, 'the Age of Resistance' for, whatever cultural development we find during the period was more a product of determined resistance to the destructive forces which came into India from outside rather than as a direct contact with an alien influence.

The Age of Resistance went through several stages. The first Kutb-ud-Din to Akbar and the and the darkest period was from second period of weakening resistance from Akbar to 1675. The rule of law laid down by the Dharma Sastras, so far considered as the duty of good kings, was defied wherever the foreigners held sway.

In the post-Vedic period, the Four-fold Order of society became a universal order, the men of learning and non-possession standing the head, the Kshatriyas coming next though a clear tendency to look upon them as exalted is perceived. The incident of Brahmana Parasurama being made to suffer a defeat at the hands of a Kshatriya Rama is an indication of a rival movement. But as the kingdoms, grew, the kings could not do without divine sanction and it was fothcoming only through protracted and costly sacrifices which a host of Brahmanas along could perform.

Magadhan Period

When history opens with Magadha's imperial sway we see the struggle continuing in spite of the traditional arrangement. 'The king must find the Srotriya for he was half soul of the King; both were the upholders of Dharma' say the SATAPATHA and the AITAREYA BRAHMANAS. But the Brahmanas who had by then become the repositories of learning and statecraft of poetry and science, were indispensible leaders of the community. They could prescribe law-texts, they could perform sacrifices; they could indulge in philosophic speculations; they could also produce political texts, the greatest of which — Kautilya's ARTHASASTRA — has no parallel in the political literature of the world. The theoretical pattern of society as the Four-fold Order had its antagonists too. Nanda was one of them. MATSYAPURANA refers to imposible and contemptible rulers who tried to destroy the social system.

The foundations of Culture were so well laid in Chauturvarnya that with the period which opened with the rule of Pushyamitra, himself a Brahmana, Chaturvarnya became accepted as an immutable social order. No doubt each province and each movement interpreted it as it liked.

Sri Krishna in the GITA ranges the Four-fold Order according to qualities and actions. (guna-karma-vibhagasah). Yudhisthira in his dialogue with Nahusha himself expresses a doubt as to the validity of hereditary castes. In the MAHA BHARATA Indra enjoins Mandhata to bring all the foreigners into the fold of Dharma. And Kalidasa's works reflect the beauty and vigour of Chaturvarnya at its best.

Scope And Content

In the Age of Expansion, it provided a social pattern of universal application, in which new races were filled into a living organisation, without destroying its stability and culture standard. It utilised the principle of hereditary transmission of specialised functions to produce a corporation of men devoted to learning, another of men devoted to the martial arts, and a third pursuing trade and commerce. It stabilised society; enabled the Brahmanas to work for intellectual and literary advancement. It enjoined on the Kshatriyas the duty to protect the social structure, to preserve the law, and, by humanising and regulating war, to render the continuity of the culture possible. The Vaisyas were to carry on the economic life of the people, undisturbed by political earthquakes. While it emphasised heredity, it had elasticity. It enabled outsiders to be easily absorbed or a lower group to rise to a higher level by adopting a more cultured way of life. It provided India with a living social gospel wherewith to make internal life coherent and external conquest full of meaning. Medhatithi says Aryavarta is not between the mountains and the sea; wherever an Aryan ruler spreads his arms, establishes CHATURVARNYA and reduces the MLEOHCHHAS to the position of sudras—there is Aryavarta.

In The Age Of Resistance

In the Age of Resistance, CHATURVARNYA played its part magnificently. The Brahmanas driven from their ancient universities fled to distant villages, preserved learning and traditions upheld the Smriti laws, and catered to the educational and religious needs of the people. The Kshatriyas, men and women, died in their thousands, to preserve freedom and faith. The Vaisyas brought from the barbarians safety for themselves and the rest, for their shrines and for their localities, and carried their avocations with deft thoroughness.

When a cataclysmic upheaval followed the inroads, the CHATURVARNYA became the fortress of life. Millions of refugees fled before the onrushing fury; sub-divided themselves into rigid sub-castes; preserved their way of life; resisted aliens and their ways by the sharpest of collective instruments—social ostracism and sheer non-recognition of everything alien. If CHATURVARNYA had not reached so defensively India would have been a charnel-house of Bharatiya culture. If the Kshatriya resisted in every fort and village and his womenfolk courted fire to leave a mighty tradition, the Brahmanas threw up acharyas, BHAKTAS, poets who brought about religious upheaval and literary renaissance and kept alive the inspiration of Sanskrit. And the flags of the mercantile fleet of Gujerat owned by the Vaisyas continued to fly in eighty-four foreign ports throughout the Age. We who are blended by an admiration of the social apparatus of the West, fail to realise that CHATURVARNYA was a marvellous social synthesis on a country-wide scale, when the rest of the world was weltering in a tribal state.

"No doubt" says Sydney Low in his Vision of India "that it (Chaturvarnya) is the main cause of the fundamental stability and contentment by which Indian Society has been braced up for centuries against the shocks of politics and the cataclysms of nature."

Indian Culture has been a dynamic force throughout history, and no better proof of it could be found than in the vitality, tenacity and adaptability of its social structure.

It Will Find Way Out Of Present Cultural Crisis

FIRST-RATE COCKTAIL!

WHO are the English? The English, like the inhabitants of most countries in the world are mongrels: in their blood flows the blood of wave after wave of immigrant conqueror, trader and refugee. If the Englishman is a first-rate product, it is because he is a first-rate cocktail and not a pure unmixed wine or special vintage. In English veins flows the blood of primitive men, the long-headed Iberians, the round-headed users of bronze, the iron men of Celtic culture, a dash of Roman legionaries, Angles, Saxons, Jutes, Norseman, Viking Danes and Norman-French, who conquered and ensalved the decendants of all these people.

The English get their religion from the Jews, their philosophy from Greece, their literature from France and Italy, their law from Rome, their science and medicine from Germany.—Walter Longshaw, in 'Picture Post'.

OUR DELHI LETTER *By Our Correspondent*

Rising Prices Perturb Delhi

The Korean war has had serious repercussions on the Indian economy. It reacted sharply on prices, particularly of consumer goods. The anti-social elements seized the opportunity and created artificial scarcity. Large stock of textile goods are believed to have gone underground and production of textiles may be hampered by the disappearance from the open market of chemicals and other raw materials. Other items for which artificial scarcity has been created include campher, cloves, non-ferrous-metals, mercury, sulphur, drugs and medicines. Prices of various imported consumer goods have gone up in some cases by 300 per cent.

The Industry Minister, Mr. Hari Krisana Mehtab, and Food Minister, Mr. Munshi made statements during the week, warning all concerned that the Government would not allow a situation of high prices to develop in any circumstances. "Necessary steps", said Mr Mehtab "however unpleasant they may be, may have to be taken to check the artificial raising of prices. I sincerely hope that any such situation which will compel Government to take to coercive means to bring down the artificial rise in prices will not arise." Mr K M Munshi equally deprecated the exploitation of the people by traders "who speculate, hoard and profiteer in foodgrains." He warned the traders that if such exploitation continued, more stringent control and ruthless suppression of panic-mongers and exploiters would follow.

New Delhi view is that strong language, threats and even penal legislation will not solve the problem or bring down prices.

The trading community knows that the government has no machinery to translate its threats into action. The predecessors of the two Ministers used even stronger language without any effect. Controls breed corruption and the trading community adds a few annas more to the black market price to oil the machinery of controls. An educated public opinion is the major remedy to eradicate profiteering and corruption. Unfortunately India is lacking in strong public opinion.

Use Same Yardstick

There is another issue involved. The police often catch hold of petty traders, who are trying to make an honest living and leaves untouched the big business which feeds the black market. The case of sugar should illustrate the point. Sugar is openly sold at black market rates and the slightest effort on the part of the government would have traced the stock-holders, who were feeding the black market.

The government has rightly kept under detention and without trial certain elements which were trying to disrupt the social and economic order of the society. The economic situation in India would have been very much better, had the government applied the same yardstick to measure the anti-social activities of a section of the trading community.

IN THE LAST ANALYSIS, THIS SECTION WAS ALSO DISRUPTING THE SOCIAL ORDER OF THE SOCIETY AND CREATING MOST FAVOURABLE CONDITIONS FOR COMMUNISM.

Incidentally, the appeal of Mr. Mehtab has not yet been endorsed by the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce. The Government of India is in communication with the State Governments with a view to have a full appraisement of the situation and to coordinate whatever action may be required to meet the situation. In face of its ineffectiveness, the only course left open for the government is to increase the availability of supplies. The proposals under examination here include measures to increase internal production by making raw materials available to the industry as well as liberalising the imports of consumer goods.

Three-monthly review of the financial situation has disclosed an equally gloomy picture, it is learned here. The Budget Estimates have already shown appreciable increases under Defence, Rehabilitation, Food subsidies and even Civil Administration. Although the present rise in prices is largely attributable to manupulations by profiteers, inflationary tendencies of large-scale unproductive government expenditure could not be ignored as a contributory factor to it. The Finance Minister shall remain helpless so long politics of a welfare state dominate the Indian scene. He has, however, firmly told the spending Ministries that no new schemes would be sanctioned and that the expenditure on the older ones would be limited to the bare minimum. The Defence Budget is also being stabilized at a reasonable figure.

The Finance Minister, it is further learnt has given first priority to food, for the self-sufficiency of which the Fertilizer Factory and certain River Development Projects in hand are given preference over others. Subject to a successful loan programme, a hundred crores a year has been envisaged.

These estimates should be based on the assumption that all expenditure on Food imports would cease on March 31, 1952.

Hard Task

Two noticeable factors emerge. Firstly an annual budget of Rs. 100 crores would barely meet the existing commitments. Unless the government were prepared to give up their social welfare projects, falling in the states domain, there would be no money to finance the Central undertakings. Secondly, how would the Finance Minister meet the 'fait accompli' projects? The Central Ministries have developed a technique of calling conferences, which often lead to additional expenditure. They, thereafter come up before the Finance Ministry with demands for additional money on the plea that the Central Government had already been committed to it.

The Congress Planning Conference should provide another illustration. A body outside the government reached certain decisions, which are being implemented by the State Governments. They are now approaching the Government of India for funds on the ground that a particular scheme was launched in persuance of Congress directive.

The Finance Minister's task, it will be thus seen, is a very difficult one. Unless he receives unreserved co-operation of his colleagues, in following methods of orthodox finance and correct interpretation of the constitution, it will be impossible for him to restore financial equilibrium.

A crisis is developing and only rigid economy in all fields of expenditure can save this country from a financial crash. The Finance Minister needs all support in his very difficult task, it is urged here.

Trade Lists

The Department of Commercial Intelligence and Statistics publishes monthly and annual volumes relating to the Sea- and Air-borne Trade of India. Under the existing arrangement the list of commodities specified in the Sea-borne Trade returns is revised annually in the light of suggestions received from commercial bodies, the Tariff Board and other bodies interested in Indian trade, and in consultation with Collectors of Customs. After several years of working of this arrangement it has been observed that modifications in the list have had to be made in a perfunctory manner without a proper appreciation of the principles of classification, and the changes from year to year in the list have, therefore, given rise to needless amplifications, inconsistencies and, not infrequently, misclassification in the actual registration of articles in the trade returns.

The need for a systematic revision of the existing classification was felt as early as in 1934 when the question of the revision of the Trade list on the basis of the minimum list of commodities prepared by the statistical experts of the League of Nations came up for consideration. While it was agreed that the League of Nations' classification was undoubtedly more logical and might conceivably afford a satisfactory basis for the revision of the existing system, it was found that the adoption of the Minimum List would entail considerable expenditure and the then Director-General was, therefore, of opinion that any such revision should await a more opportune moment. In 1939 the question was again considered on the basis of the Minimum List of the League of Nations, but financial stringency and the subsequent outbreak of war led to postponement of the matter.

After the cessation of hostilities the question of the revision of the Trade classification was again brought to the attention of the government. In view of the inadequacy of the existing classifications there were constant demands by trade and industrial organisations and the Ministries concerned, and the need for reclassification became urgent. Government decided consequently that the work should be taken in hand with the utmost expedition.

Cost Of Revision

The revision of classification of the Sea-borne Trade articles was taken in hand in August, 1948. The reclassification has been based on the United Nations' Standard List of commodities for International Trade Statistics. Two special Officers were appointed for the purpose and after full consultation with all the interests concerned, they submitted their report in December, 1949. The Director-General of Commercial Intelligence and Statistics was asked to work out the approximate cost of implementation of the report and this he computed to be Rs. 1 lakh during current financial year.

The intention is to put the new list into operation with effect from April 1951. During the interim period (from 1-4-50 to 31-3-51) there is a good deal of preliminary work to be done.

Besides the revision of forms of various returns, abstracts, ledgers, etc., and the prescription of the appropriate quantity denomination for each of the 5,570 items specified in the new list, the preparation of the Alphabetical Index of commodities and the correlating of the existing statistics with those to be recorded according to the new list, giving comparative figures for one or more years, are the most important and difficult items of work to be done. The estimated cost of the staff engaged on all connected preliminary work will be nearly Rs. 9,600 per month. As the preliminary work is expected to take about 11 months, the total expenditure involved is nearly Rs. 1 lakhs during the current financial.

The work is of such an important nature that it cannot any longer be kept in abeyance. For example the Tariff Board finds it difficult to examine the question of giving protection to industries owing to the inadequacy of the existing trade statistics and recommends from time to time the inclusion of articles for which no separate trade statistics are recorded in the present Trade Accounts.

Similar difficulty is also experienced when trade negotiations between India and other foreign countries are carried on. Trade interests and the Ministries concerned are also very insistent on the elaboration of the trade classifications.

BUT BITING WORDS CUT NO ICE!!

THE rising prices and mounting up of the Central expenditure should be matters of grave concern to the Finance Minister, Sir Chintaman Deshmukh at present.

TRACTOR STUDY PARTY

In an endeavour to help Government in their "Grow More Food" campaign, a party of 37 persons, consisting of Municipal officials and up-country dealers in tractors and other agricultural machinery, left on a study tour of England and other countries. Picture shows from left to right:—Mr. Maganshet of Chopda, Khandesh and Seth Tribhuvandas Vallabhdas, of Yeola, (both garlanded), snapped at the Santa Cruz aerodrome prior to their departure.

OVERALL RELIEF TO KOREA

Issue Before Council Session On Monday

LAKE SUCCESS, July 29, (PTI-Reuter):— The Security Council will take up the question of overall immediate relief for Korea when it convenes on Monday.

At that time, the Council is expected to ask the Economic and Social Council to draw up plans for providing emergency food, cloth and shelter for Korean war victims and refugees.

Mr. David Owen, Assistant Secretary-General in charge of U.N. Affairs has been in consultation with U.N members concerning what type of aid they were prepared to give for Korean war relief and possibly a post-war rehabilitation programme.

YOUR LUCK FOR 1950–51

Simply send us a post card with the name of any flower together with your name and address and we will send you for Rs. 1/4/- postage extra detailed account of your forthcoming 12 months showing among other things profit and loss in business, promotion, transfer in service, birth, marriage, happiness and bodily ailments and directions will be sent to safeguard yourself from the evil influence of the stars. A trial will convince you of the accuracy of prophecies.

PT. DEV DUTT SHASTRI
RAJ JYOTISHI.
(B.C.B.) KARTARPUR (E.P.)

HELL'S PARADISE

BY J. B. BRACE

THE night had cast its shadow over that dreary solitude which only the day previous was a vast desolation but which now hummed with life. Through it had trekked a ten-mile column of refugees. They had left their homes and belongings to escape the horrible massacre that befell those who had been caught in the throes of communal antagonism which was taking its toll by the thousands.

Here they halted for the night to rest their aching limbs after a wearisome march in the scorching heat of a blazing tropical sun, trying in vain to forget the ordeal which they had just gone through. The past to them was a spectre, and of the future none knew what was in store, for many had hoped for a morrow which to them had never dawned.

All they knew was that they had entered a new world in which freedom it seemed to them had been confined within the limitations imposed by capitalists and jobocrats. They were reaping the harvest of that freedom which put its gory sanction on communalism in the creation of a separate State. Muslims and Hindus alike had sunk to depths of depravity which put to shame the worst of its kind that ever history has recorded.

Everywhere was bloodshed. Everywhere hooliganism had ridden roughshood, and India presented the unprecedented spectacle of a nation going stark mad, and of a civilisation crashing headlong to its own destruction. If evidence was wanting, here were hundreds of thousands of refugees fleeing for their lives, anxiously waiting for the night to pass that they might travel farther away from the scene of bestial crimes.

Soon the moon emerged from over the hilltops flooding the night with its silvery beams and bringing relief to the dismal gloom that hung heavily over the dejected spirits of these unfortunate refugees whose only roof was the sky above.

"How beautiful is God's world", said Salina, as she watched the moon rise, "yet how miserable can it be made by man."

Her little boy sat beside her, toying with her hair. "How I wish we could go up there" he said, pointing to the fascinating object that floated in the sky. "It must be very quelt there, and it couldn't be very big, too, mother, could it?"

He looked up to his mother for an answer, but she made none. Trouble was writ on her brow, and she seemed to be in pain. It was the critical period in a woman's life when at any moment she might give birth to a child.

●

'Daddy, daddy," the boy called out frantically to his father who was a few yards away preparing the night's frugal meal—if meal it could be called.

Kadallia hastened to his wife's side. He already had a premonition that something was to happen sooner or later. His mind was filled with distressing thoughts, for Salina was all the world to him. They loved each other intensely even though one was a Muslim and the other a Hindu.

A sense of helplessness came over him as he took in the situation at a glance. She needed a doctor immediately. There was only one in that convoy, and he was in charge of the two ambulance vans which were bringing up the rear with a small group who, from weakness and exhaustion, could not keep pace with the main column, and were now separated from it by half a mile.

Thither Kadallia raced along, arriving just in time to see the doctor perform a serious operation. All equipped as was this doctor he handled the case with consummate skill with the aid of a torch and the light of the moon. Overworked to the extreme, he continued unflaggingly to cope with the increasing number of cases under the most adverse conditions. Was it a wonder then that he was the hope and pride of that convoy?

Fate, however, was unkind to Kadallia, for as he was preparing to leave with the doctor, there came from afar the blood curdling yells of a mob bent on murder, loot and arson.

Panic immediately followed as the shrill note of a whistle had sounded the alarm and there was a general stampede as like that of a herd of terrified deer put to flight at the sound of the lion's roar. Mothers clung to their children and children clung to their mothers. Everyone tried to seek safety by trying to push as deep into that thick mass of panic-stricken humanity. The shrieks of children and the hysterical screeches of the women, mingled with the shouts of the approaching marauders, shattered the transquallity of the night.

In its blind dash for safety the main column shifted farther, leaving a gap now of a mile between itself and the isolated portion, which was soon hemmed in on all sides. Before any aid could come to the latter, they were mown down like grass. The doctor could have made good his lowed, no mercy was shown in any quarter. Even children were only two days ago in his very presence.

When the little party of armed guards who formed the nucleus of the escort arrived, the attackers fled—not, however, before suffering severe casualties themselves. Kadallia staggered to his feet, his head reeling. There before him lay the doctor in a pool of blood. There before him lay the dying and the dead, and the mangled corpses of women and children. There was no time for burial nor for cremation, for there was no knowing when the raiders would return again to the onslaught, and in greater numbers too.

Only a few survived, and these were escorted to the main column. The last sad note that swelled the night was the heart-rending cry of a woman who insisted on keeping vigil over her dead child. She refused to be escorted to safety.

There was a general sigh of relief when news reached the main column that the outlaws had been driven away, but nerves were still at high tension. None escape but he was not one of those who run away from danger. He realized they were in his charge and felt it his duty to stand by them.

In the bloody carnage that followed many were slaughtered. Girls in their teens were abducted, destined by cruel fate to serve as mistresses or harlots to their captors.

The doctor put up a gallant fight till his ammunition was exhausted. With no cartridges left, he now fought against odds, barehanded and with the courage born of desperation. His face was smeared with blood, and his shirt was a sheet of crimson. He had just finished his thirteenth man when he received a stab in the back which went right through, and he collapsed with an agonizing groan.

Kadallia, who had gone to the rescue of a woman, was grappling with the assailant when from behind he was felled with the butt end of a rifle.

One man killed his own wife and his two daughters rather than let them be slain, taken captive or raped. It was a question of honour. To him it meant doubtly more than to others for his own wife had been raped

"THE STRANDED WHALE"

Illingworth in 'The London Daily Mail'.

slept, for none could sleep. The midnight moon, shining in majestic splendour, revealed many an anguished mother in an attitude of fervent prayer. Every heart was heavy, every face pale, sad and worried.

In the confusion and stampede many a child had been separated from its mother, and many a wife and husband had been torn apart, lost in that vast ocean of human quarry who were paying the price of Freedom—a freedom in which they were not free to live on their own native soil; a freedom that cleaved a great subcontinent into two, only that the twain might meet again some day in mortal combat as two rival nations.

Kadallia's first concern was to seek his wife and child. He called aloud to her, he called to his child. No answer came but the echo of his own voice which resounded in the wilderness. In vain he searched for them till, dizzy with exhaustion and the after effects of the blow he had received, he gave it up despairingly, hoping like others to resume his search at break of day—to look for her even amongst the dead.

Anxiously he waited for the morn. Minutes seemed like hours, hours like years. Thus the weary night dragged on as he sat gazing vacantly into the darkness that followed in the wake of a waning moon; but before the grey dawn could burst over that desolate scene, he had swooned.

When he awoke he laughed at the people around him. He laughed at the rising sun. He laughed at everything—even at himself. He had lost his memory overnight. His past was cast into oblivion. He knew not who he was, nor that he had a wife and child. A kindly Samaritan took charge of him, and he drifted with the crowd like a twig borne on the current of a mighty river.

●

The gigantic column began to move on its serpentine course, leaving an awful stench behind. In conditions like these sanitary arrangements are not possible. Many lagged behind, mostly women and children. Many fell from sheer exhaustion under the heat of an unrelenting sun. Many were stricken with cholera. Far in the distance behind could be seen vultures hovering around, which told of a sad and horrible tale.

Still further afar, over the distant borders, were other vultures—human vampires whose carnal appetites knew no bounds, and to whom freedom meant the freedom to run wild and to defy law and order. Imbued with a herd instinct, they followed their leaders, glad enough to find an opportunity of giving vent to their unbridled passions.

From the clutches of these, men were now fleeing. Hundreds had died on the march, but a large number eventually reached the great industrial city of Kalagaon—the seat of capitalists, blackmarketeers and jobocrats, and the graveyard of many a starved one.

It was in this city, months later, that a crowd one day gathered near the market place. A woman in rags lay on the pavement gasping for breath. A boy was seen to run for water with an empty jam tin in hand. Except for occasional twitches, she lay there motionless. With all the health had wrought on her, she still bore the stamp of beauty.

It was obvious she was dying of hunger. Yet not one in that motely crowd befriended her. They watched her as they would a dying dog, when suddenly a voice rang out "Give her bread or stab her! For God's sake stab her!" It was the voice of Kadallia who knowing the pangs of hunger found it more merciful to kill her. He himself was starving. His last meal was two days ago.

Suiting his action to his words, he unsheathed his dagger, raised it aloft to strike, then suddenly hesitated. Apparently the unchivalrous and cowardly attitude of the crowd in not attempting to stop him, hurt his indignation to the core, and he drove his dagger into the nearest man. Next he turned his attention to the prostrate form of the woman. For a while he hesitated, then down came his dagger right into her heart.

●

Hardly had he done the deed when the boy who had gone to fetch water returned. "Take this, mother, take this," he said, as he tried to lift her head. "Take this, it will do you good." The poor lad wasn't aware of what had happened. There was still a speck of life in her, but she was as good as dead. Kadallia was moved to pity and remorse.

"Is that your mother?" he asked, laying his hand gently on the boy's shoulder. The boy turned round to another. Imagine his joy when there before him he beheld his own dear father "Dadulli, dadulli," he cried, flinging his arms round his father's

Continued On Page 27)

My Dear Sisters & Brothers,

SHRI C. K. Kamdar and Shri Tirath Sabhani, General Secretaries of the Bombay Provincial Balkan-ji-Bari, have issued the following circular to all Balkan-ji-Bari units in Bombay and Suburbs:—

Almost all Units of the Bombay Provincial Balkan-ji-Bari have not yet returned the draft constitution, duly passed, for approval of the All-India Balkan-ji-Bari, and they are requested kindly to expedite the matter.

The new financial year of the Balkan-ji-Bari Units starts from the 15th August 1950. Hence all the Units are required to complete the enrolment or re-enrolment of their members, and send to this office their fixed quotas (40 per cent of the fees collected from new Members, 20 per cent of the fees collected from old Members, and 10 per cent of donations collected etc.), together with the information about the number of Members on rolls under each class, as well as their affiliation fee of Rupee One only, by that date.

The Units should complete their elections of the Executive Council, the office-bearers and the Representatives to the Provincial Balkan-ji-Bari between 15th and 30th August 1950, and send this office the names of the elected persons, together with their full address, by 2nd September 1950. This is very urgent, and those Units which do not send this information in time may not be able to participate in the Provincial elections, which are proposed to be completed before 30th September 1950.

The Provincial Balkan-ji-Bari Workers Library has been reorganised, as intimated already. Some friends have not yet returned the books issued to them long back and they are requested to return them without any further delay. This experience has made the Provincial Council to decide that Members taking advantage of using the books in the office premises will be allowed to do so free of any charges; however, if they wish to get the books issued for reading at home they will be required to deposit Rs. 5 per book and special amounts for special books.

The Auto-Educator sets are ready and they are fast selling. The Units are advised to puchase the sets soon to avoid disappointment. The sets are available at the Provincial Balkan-ji-Bari office, at Rupees Thirty only each with four charts. It may be pointed out that the price of the next consignment of the sets will be pretty high, nearly double the present price, as their making charges will be as high. So you may avail of this opportunity while the present stock lasts. No Unit should be without this our own Balkan-ji-Bari Game.

An ambitious and elaborate programme is being chalked out for the auspicious and memorable occasion of the Silber Jubilee Celebrations of the Balkan-ji-Bari-Akhil Hind Balak Sangh, fixed to be held from 5th to 12th November 1950, both days inclusive, and everyone is expected to give his fullest co-operation for its grand success

For Information

Shrimati Masani has resigned her Presidentship of the Bombay Provincial Balkan-ji-Bari owing to ill-health. Shrimati Babiben Mulji Dayal has been elected President, and in her place. Shri Ganapatishankar N. Desai has been elected Vice-President.

According to the new Constitution Shri Tirath Sabhani (elected Member of the Provincial Council in place of Miss Nooru Peermahamed resigned) has been elected another General Secretary and Shrimati Indira Renu Librarian.

Shrimati Veniben Kapadia has been elected Member of the Provincial Council in place of Shrimati Kusum Joshi resigned, and Shri Rasik F. Shah Member of the Relief Camps Committee.

A Units Visiting Committee consisting of Shrimati Babiben Mulji Dayal, Shri C. K. Kamdar, Shri Tirath Sabhani, Shri S. V. Sovani, Shri Rasik F. Shah, Shrimati Dhanuben Upadhyaya and Shri Shewak Bhojraj (convener) has been formed. This Committee will pay occasional visits to the different Units, to see their work, accounts, etc., and to help in solving their difficulties, if any.

General Meeting

A General Meeting of all Bombay Provincial Balkan-ji-Bari Workers will be held on Sunday, the 30th July 1950, at 2 p.m., at the Bhagini Samaj Bal Mandir, Simla House, Matthew Road (Behind Opera House, Road adjoining the Bridge for crossing from the Charni Road Railway Station to Chowpatty Sea Side) The following Agenda will be considered:—

1. Survey of the Work done during the current year.

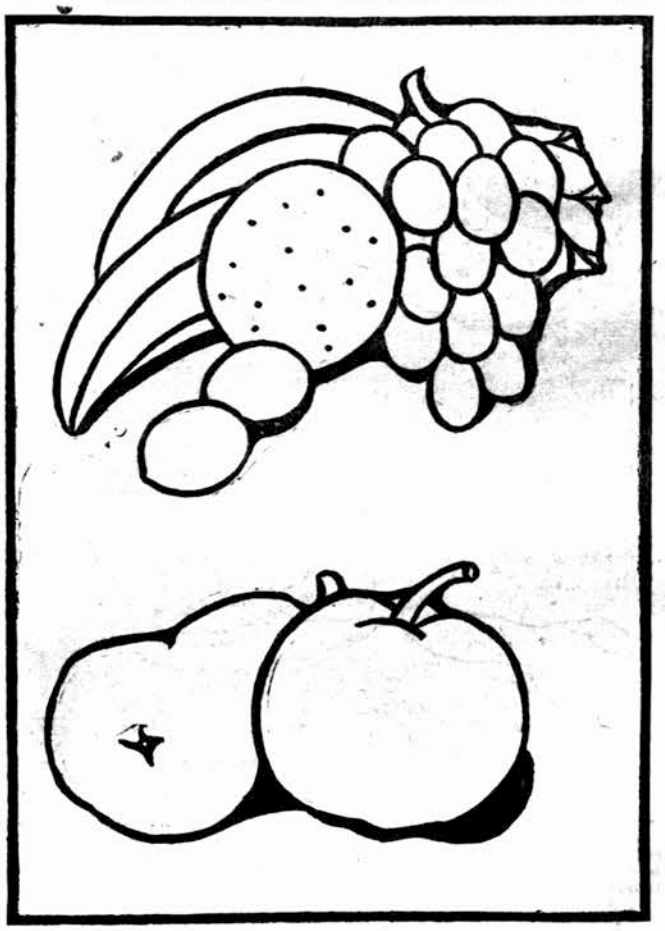
2. Assignment of different duties to our Workers (Reference this Office circular dated 24th April 1950, if any friends wish to change the work assigned to them, and/or if any other friends want to take up any of the duties, they may kindly intimate accordingly).

3. Proposed Children's Home at Pawai Camp (Voluntary Workers will be required for this purpose also).

4. Silver Jubilee Celebrations (The following Sub-Committees have to be formed: 1. Collections 2. Publicity and Propaganda, 3. Exhibition, 4. Entertainments, 5. Children's Procession and Gathering, 6. Sports, 7. Workers' Conference and Souvenir Publication, 8. Guests, 9. Volunteers. Everybody's active help will be requirel, and all are requested to select their part of "Service" according to their own choice).

5. Fixing up celebrations of the Independence Day (15th August) and the Children's Day (1st October) and the Annual General Meeting

6. Any other work with the permission of the Chair.



Paint this picture with your colours or Crayons as beautifully and nicely as you can.

A Republic Of Children

In the beautiful hills of Freeville, New York, there is a unique "republic" which this year is celebrating its fifty-fifth anniversary. Its constitution is modelled on that of the United States, but its citizens are all under voting age.

In 1895 William R. George, inspired by his success with underprivileged "Fresh Air" children, decided to found the George Junior Republic, where children could learn the principles of good citizenship—how to support themselves by their own efforts; how to get along with fellow citizens of all races and creeds; how to share in the obligations as well as the benefits of self-government.

Most of the citizens of this republic are boys and girls between the ages of thirteen and nineteen who have experienced unusual difficulty in adjusting themselves to home or community problems. They have come to the republic because it offers them better opportunities for development than do their home environments. Parents or guardians pay dol. 110 a month to cover the cost of living and tuition, but the boys and girls themselves pay for their laundry, recreations, "taxes," and other expenses with money earned by their own efforts.

Boys work at farming, carpentry, and printing. Girls work at homemaking activites, as well as many kinds of clerical jobs. They are paid in the republic's own currency, bills, and coins with the head of "Daddy" George on one side and the date and denominations on the other. Earnings may also come from school work, as marks are based upon actual achievement (for which the student is paid) plus effort and aptitude.

The Government is made up of legislative, executive, and judicial branches: it levies taxes, prosecutes law breakers, and provides for the general welfare of its citizens. Elections are held annually on the national Election Day, and the campaigns often are colourful and exciting. Girls as well as boys hold office, and some even have been elected to the presidency!

"Daddy" George died in 1936, but every Founder's Day loyal alumni return to the republic to honour his memory. Among the alumni are the head of a boys' school, a distinguished judge, a clergyman, and a journalist—outstanding examples of the George Junior Republic's finest product—good citizens.

About Animals

A black and white collie dog named Rally saved the life of his master who was attacked by a bull. The bull lifted the farmer, on his horns. Rally seized the chain attached to the bull's nose, knowing that thus the animal could be controlled, and hung on while his master, whose ankle was broken, managed to free himself and crawl to safety under a fence. The farmer then called Rally, who also made his escape.

We do not often think of ducks as heroic, but a brave mother duck fought a five-foot snake on a river, not long ago. The snake had taken one of her ducklings in its mouth. The mother, only a small black duck, attacked it fiercely, and went on fighting the monster until a man who was out shooting happened to come along. He killed the snake and the duckling then wriggled its way out and went back to its mother, none the worse!

Another duck has made friends with a moorhen and often gives her smaller chum a ride on her back.

From America come the stories of a skunk that has learned to drive a toy motor car, a goat that can do a tap-dance, and a bee which is said to have been taught to buzz in the Morse code!

If animals can reason some humans cannot—a thief for example who went round stealing homing pigeons from their owners' lofts. Of course the birds all flew home again.

A PRAYER

God be in my head
And in my understanding;
God be in mine eyes
And in my looking;
God be in my mouth
And in my speaking;
God be in my heart
And in my thinking;
God be at mine end
And at my departing.

WHY DO THEY CRY?

Said the onion: "I wonder why everyone cries
Whenever they see me about?
They look at me sadly with tear-laden eyes;
Their attitude causes me pain and surprise.
I wish I could find out why everyone cries.
Whenever they see me about."

HEALTHY AND BRIGHT

I want to be healthy,
I want to be bright;
I'll sleep with my windows
Wide open at night

NOT !

Sammy Simple was given the following statement to correct: "It was me who broke the window."

Sammy wrote: "It wasn't me who broke the window."

Balkan-ji-Bari

A preliminary meeting of the Balkan-ji-Bari workers was held at Government House under the chairmanship of Rani Maharaj Singh. A General Body, an Executive Committee and several sub-committees were formed to carry on the work of the Silver Jubilee celebrations, proposed to be held from 5th to 12th November, both days inclusive.

Shri Tirth Sabhani, Shrimati Dhanuben Upadhyaya, Brother Shewak Bhojraj and Shrimati Sati Ramchandani visited the Ghatkopar Balkan-ji-Bari, and Brother Shewak visited the Chambur Balkan-ji-Bari.

All are most welcome to join this premier All-India Children's Association, Balkan-ji-Bari—Akhil Hind Balak Sangh. Please send for its particulars and enrolment forms, mentioning your full name and address and age, and enclosing a one anna stamp for postage from Dada—"Gulistan" Khar—Bombay 21.

JAI HIND!

All Good Wishes from Your Loving DADA.

Mothers Of France Mobilise

★

(Continued from Page 4)

called on all workers, especially those of the St. Nicholas Pyrotechnic and of the Brest arsenal, to join the Saut de Tarn metalworkers, who agreed to cease production of all war materials in answer to an appeal from the French Dockers' Federation.

But what of the materials that were being imported from America? This was no stumbling block to a movement gathering impetus daily Sailors, metalworkers, rail workers, customs inspectors and civil servants at Le Havre dockers in Dunkirk and St. Nazaire, locomen, dockers and lorry drivers of Calais all decided to oppose the production, transport, loading and unloading of American war materials.

"Go Slow" Strike

The workers of the Lorient and Toulon arsenals then organised a "go slow" strike and refused categorically to work overtime on the repairs of any ship destined for Viet Nam. Supported by the Communal Council of Fighters for Liberty and Peace as well as by the tradesmen of their town, the metalworkers of Chatellerault forced the management to dismiss German engineers employed in the research laboratory for war production. At Nanterre, near Paris, the employees of the "Montupet" foundary and the workers in the Vierzon Mechanical Precision factory refused to produce rifles for war purposes and withstood the management that tried to oblige them to carry out this work.

A three days strike of the workers in the Cran ironworkers resulted in the management's annulling war contracts and agreeing to take no action against the workers.

So, little by little, has developed a movement that can eventually put a complete stop to the ruinous Viet Nam war. The mothers in France and in Viet Nam today are hoping that international solidarity will prove strong enough for American dockers to rally to the call of their French comrades who, on December 30th, appealed to them not to load war materials destined for France, which the French dockers had decided not to unload.

Such a refusal by the dockers on either side of the water would do much to save humanity.

"No War" Campaign

The movement started by the women of France and upheld by all lovers of peace is spreading, effective and ever growing, through every layer of the population, among intellectuals and politicians.

Teachers in France are using passages on peace for dictation, setting their pupils problems as to how many schools could be built with the money spent on one cargo of munitions, and have signed a mutual declaration with the teachers of Viet Nam announcing their intention to "do everything possible immediately to end this war by preventing further troops from being sent to Viet Nam and by demanding that negotiations be started with the government of Ho-Chi-Min."

Professors of the College of France, curators of Museums, dons from various universities, politicians of every party, actors and writers have all signed a letter to the President of the Republic demanding that France take the intiative to end the war by immediate cessation of hostilities.

The resolution on Organisation and Action passed by the World Peace Congress undertook to "promote all collective and individual activities for Peace".

Bathtime Story

Having spent four years away from home in the Navy, little Nancy's father had never given her a bedtime bath. But he felt equal to anything.

"Of course I can give her a bath", he assured his wife.

"What's so complicated about that?"

Still wondering why women seemed to think men were helpless with children, he whisked four-year-old Nancy upstairs. In almost no time he had her dress slip and panties off, swung her gaily into the air and set her down knee-deep in the tub of warm water.

"There", he said. "That was easy, wasn't it? Can mother get you into the tub as fast as that?"

"No", Nancy said amiably. "But mother always takes my shoes off".

Howard Schenken And Richard L. Frey

You are South with the following cards:

♠ J 7 2
♡ A K J 10 3
◇ Q J 9 6
♣ J

The bidding:

South	West	North	East
1♡	Pass	1♠	Pass
?			

What do you bid?

YOUR proper rebid is two hearts your hundred honours being a strong consideration in this choice. If partner is unable to rebid, you would much prefer to play two hearts rather than, let us say, two diamond.

If, over a two heart rebid, your partner bids two notrump, you can warn him about clubs by bidding three diamonds; if he rebids two spades, you might raise the spades to three. This was the complete deal:

NORTH
♠ K Q 6 3
♡ 5 4
◇ K 8 7
♣ 10 4 3 2

WEST
♠ 10 5 4
♡ Q 9 8 6
◇ 5 3
♣ K Q 8 7

EAST
♠ A 9 8
♡ 7 2
◇ A 10 4 2
♣ A 9 6 5

SOUTH
♠ J 7 2
♡ A K J 10 3
◇ Q J 9 6
♣ J

North passed South's two heart rebid, and West opened the diamond five. East took the trick and returned a diamond won by dummy's king. Now if South had taken the heart finesse, he would have been defeated easily. West would win with the queen and could put his partner in with the two black aces for two diamond ruffs. So South, quite properly, played safe by cashing the ace and king of hearts. But then he abandoned safety to lead the heart jack. West took the queen and shifted to the club king. Next he led a low club. East finessed the nine and South ruffed. Declarer was able to draw West's last trump only by using his own last one. But after he had cashed two diamonds, when he led a spade, East took the ace and the opponents had two more club tricks.

Having embarked on a course of safety, South should have pursued it to the end, abandoning the trump suit as soon as he had cashed his ace and king. He could afford to concede two trump tricks and the two black aces in addition to the diamond trick he had already lost. The 30 point overtrick he might have made if trumps divided was hardly worth risking his contract.

Yard's Ghost Squad

★

(Continued from Page 2)

devotion to duty without thought of reward which, financially, is little enough.

They are patient people who spend weeks, months and even years in proving that "We always get our man" is not only applicable to the Canadian Mounties.

●

Number one headache to this squad which has rightly earned the nickname of the "Fearless Few", are the new types of criminals who have been made in the aftermath of war.

These are the well-educated, ex-Service officers who hang around West End pubs and clubs indulging in escapades which includes smuggling, large-scale theft and black market activities and boast of the battle of wits they are winning against the police; the "spic spiv" who deals in stolen property on a ready-made black market; and the youth whose ideas about crime are distorted and glamorised by American gangster films and movie magazines.

In the case of the first type, Ghost Squad men mix freely and easily in the same West End circles as the men they want. They frequent the same drinking places and rendezvous. They make friends with men and women they know or suspect. They watch for the people who spend large sums of money without having a known source of income.

These were the circles of Haigh, Heath and Hume and it was from information pieced together from scraps of cocktail bar conversation that the prosecution's evidence was built up.

When black market car dealer Stanely Setty was murdered Ghost Squad men spent weeks living among the spivs and crooks who operate from Soho and Warren Street to the chromium-plated bars of the West End.

They built up a complete picture of Setty, his way of life and his friends and acquaintances. They heard how Hume, with no business at the time, spent money lavishly. How he posed as an Air Force officer. How he touted for jobs as a smuggler.

●

Out of all the many suspects they established him as the one man most likely to have some connection with the murder. Their information was passed on to the Murder Squad, where it was checked and again cross-checked. Hume is now in prison.

The black market spiv is fought with his own weapons. Squad men who can speak the languages and look the part mix as one of them, listening and patiently finding out the sources which supply the black market.

Through their efforts, Britain's black market has never reached the same proportions as it has in other countries.

The third type—the vicious youth—is the most difficult to fight. Working in close collaboration with local C.I.D. divisions, Ghost Squad men move in the areas where the youth gangs and juvenile delinquents hang out.

They have been able to keep police authorities informed of the neighbourhoods in which attacks and raids can be expected. In this way radio cars and police can be drafted to danger points.

THE INSECT AVIATOR

★

(Continued from Page 2)

the surface, it dips its abdomen into the water at intervals, depositing strings of tiny, gelatine-encased eggs.

One of the strangest traits of the dragonfly is its insatiable hunger. A scientist named Beutenmuller once fed a captive dragonfly upon housefies to see how many it would eat. In two hours it had devoured forty-two flies and was still eating.

Other scientists have tried more grisly experiments to see just how compelling a dragonfly's appetite can really be.

They found that if its tail is bent around and presented to its mouth, the insect will begin gobbling up its own body with enthusiasm, and will continue until it has engulfed all of itself that it can reach.

Because they destroy so many noxious insects, it is surprising that dragonflies are still regarded with some feelings of awe by countryfolk, who believe that they sting.

This belief is recorded in the insect's traditional names—devil's darning-needles, horse-killers, mosquito hawks, to quote but a few.

A dragonfly in flight has a menacing look, it is true, with the iridescent glitter of its needle-like body, its whirring wings, and its huge eyes, containing as many lenses as the eyes of 15,000 men.

But actually, whatever country-folk may say, it does not sting horses, sew up the lips of liars, or bite like a mosquito. In fact, it is quite harmless.

Another curious fact about the dragonfly is that, in spite of its fragile appearance, it is probably the world's most accomplished insect aviator. One species can, in fact, outfly a swallow by reaching a speed of fifty-five miles an hour.

To enable its "aero-engines' to work at top pressure, a dragonfly breathes 118 times a minute, and in addition carries reserve bladders of air "fuel." When flying at top speed its wings move about 1,600 times a minute.

If these speeds can be attained by dragonflies of which the largest known species has a wing span of only seven and a half inches, what tremendous speeds could have been attained by their prehistoric ancestors which had a two-foot wing span!

ADDITION IN THE AIR

A birth aboard a plane can hardly be explained as an occurrence 'en route' to a hospital. It is a more studied and premeditated miscalculation.

The standard newspaper report on delivery aloft is in gist: "Constelation leaves Paris with forty-five passengers, lands in New York with forty-six. Airline hostess, mother, and child doing well. Hostess says: 'Lucky thing I had my Girl Scout Manual.' Airline official waives extra fare."
—DR. THEODORE KAMHOL-

Hell's Paradise

★

(Continued from Page 25)

neck. "Dadulli, dadulli." Those words seemed to awaken Kadallia out of a stupor and reverberated through his being. He recognized that voice for that was how his little son often addressed him affectionately.

Then, like a torrent let loose from a broken dam, the past began to unfold itself to him. "God, Oh God, have mercy on me" he cried as the bitter realization at last dawned on him that he had stabbed his own beloved wife.

"Salina, Salina." It was too late. Life was ebbing fast. She opened her eyes for a minute. That familiar voice of her husband seemed to pump consciousness into her just for the brief space of a minute—a minute that to them seemed an age.

"Kadallia," she whispered faintly with a smile begotten of joy and agony combined. "Kadallia", was all that she could say. She made an attempt to raise her arm but it dropped limply to her side. The little boy held the tin of water to her parched lips, but it was too late. In another instant she was dead.

Kadallia was overcome with bitter anguish. He threw himself on her. He kissed her pallid cheeks. He caressed her. He bathed his face in the blood that poured from her lacerated heart. He raised her lifeless form, clasped her tightly in his arms, then gently laid her down again. For some time he gazed vacantly at her, and a gradual change came over his countenance. He began to laugh—laughed at his little son weeping, laughed at the corpse that was his wife, laughed at the handcuffs that were now being put around his wrists. He had gone mad. It was as if merciful Providence had caused him to drift into that state of insanity which knows no sorrow and in which even death is robbed of its sting

'If I Were The Food Minister'

(Continued from Page 5)

of grains, pulses, oil-seeds and cotton etc.

Subsidy to irrigation wells is on the whole a failure. Private enterprise is the best in this field. Costly tube-wells should be carefully proceeded, with according to local conditions and experience.

This observation will apply closely to paddy and wheat areas under river or reservoir irrigation system and benefit them most. Many of the reforms suggested might seem at first sight minor but they go to the root of the problem from a realistic point of view and they would help to increase production by at least 25 per cent.

Long-Range [illegible]

Long-range reforms which should be carefully planned and worked out peacefully without agrarian discontent or unrest are: Consolidation of fragmented holdings, according to local conditions in each zone: Agricultural holding in perpetuity should be created varying from 7 to 21 acres.

The holding should become the real personality in the rural unit and the holders may be either one or joint with others. But the responsibility for cultivation and increased production shall vest only with one among the owners. The other joint owners, if any, will be entitled to only their relevant share in the harvest on some recognised basis.

This single improvement will give us 10 per cent increase in production but it is a patient and trying job and long-range problem to the rural officer and requires statuary aid with ample provisions in the panchayat act. But one day this must be solved, otherwise there is no real agricultural prosperity for us.

Reforms of both land tenure and land revenue on the recommendations of a fresh special committee elected by a new parliament after general elections.

Tree-Planting

The celebration of 'Vanamahotsavam'. Every holder in a rural unit should be obliged to plant a minimum number of trees every year according to his acreage. Trees are the best friends of our ancient culture and agriculture in many ways. In the long run it yields the highest joy to man.

Reclamation of waste lands: This must be done by the state and farmed by the state efficiently for five years. Then it must be given to the right type of peasant-proprietors in holdings in perpetuity of suitable optimum size with all facilities.

We must push up our big irrigation and power river valley projects (Our T.A.Vs.) more for the electric power, they mean for our agriculture and village industries.

BUT OF WHAT USE IS INCREASED PRODUCTION IF THERE BE CONTINUAL WASTE AND MALDISTRIBUTION OF THE PRODUCE? THIS IS THE MOST AGONISING QUESTION OF THE HOUR.

Sri Hare Krishna Mahatab has thoughtfully said that discussions on control and decontrol are like discussions on God. They take you nowhere. Still daily life requires a decision.

The entire philosophy of nationalisation and controls should be carefully reassessed by the Planning Commission with the help of a special committee, and a new system devised suited to our conditions, national temperament, character and civic evolution.

In this vital matter of control and rationing of foodgrains we are blindly continuing the system inaugurated in haste as a war-time measure on the British model by the British Raj. This system is now found unsuitable in many ways even to Britain, a mainly industrial country, which imports bulk of its food. It is now not only retained here but has been strengthened with disastrous results.

Enemy No. 1

THE PRESENT SYSTEM OF CONTROLS ESPECIALLY IN FOOD GRAINS SPELLS DISASTER, CORRUPTING MORE MEN, WASTING MORE FOOD, INCREASING HUNGER AND UNREST.

In one word it is enemy No. 1 of increased production. It must be scrapped and a new system suited to our genius and taste should be immediately devised. Some generous system of broad controls is necessary.

The main features of the new system of controls should be on the following lines: Complete abolition of the rationing of foodgrains: God has rationed it already for every human being by sizing his stomach. If anything deserved to be rationed first in this world, it is money and not food grains. Then why do you ration foodgrains all the more so when the State could not guarantee work and wages for every worker daily nor could give free to every worker a rationed quantity of food.

Procurement also should go along with rationing. These two are killing production by starving the worker in rural areas through a complicated process which only those who have eyes to see could see.

Rationing and procurement are profoundly disturbing nature's own equitable distribution and consumption of foodgrains. The burden is thrown on wheat and rice more and more and millets are receding to the background with naturally reduced production. Millets are ideal food to the manual worker and rice the sweetest food of the clerical parasite. Profound disturbance is internal in this concentration of popular taste on wheat and rice through rationing and procurement.

Free movement of foodgrains by private trade should be allowed and encouraged subject to some special laws against hoarding on a vast scale with intend to blackmarket and without special license to stock.

Under state procurement and rationing and controls, the waste and nutritional loss of foodgrains both in quantity and quality owing to bad storage is certainly more than fifteen per cent though the official admission is between five and ten per cent.

Commercial and domestic storage, especially by the farmer, is like a forest-clad mounatin range receiving the monsoon floods and releasing them slowly in perennial plenty. Government procurement and controls are like ravaging floods in the 'Mahanadi' from bare hill-slopes.

The State should undertake the responsibility for distribution of foodgrains to genuine deficit areas, not covered at all by private trade or enterprise.

Price-Structure

Above all, a scientific and reasonable price-structure for all commodities especially agriculture based on labour hour of man cum the machine. It is a difficult job but it must be done and enforced with vigour and vigilance.

The state should take maximum effort in impounding and taking over anti-social, speculative, predatory and black marketing money and use it constructively for common good.

The only alternative to this beneficient new system of controls which would help production to set right maldistribution to a large extent is complete communism, repugnant to India, controlling and nationalising every sector of our life from the kitchen to the land, creating a new type of citizenship.

Food resembles language in many respects and it is as delicate and complicated a problem as language. Thoughtless action regarding food will destroy our physical well-being and existence even as thoughtless action regarding language will destroy our culture and happiness.

(Copy Right) **P.T.I. Feature Service**

Screen Star Margaret Lockwood wearing her short cropped hair style when she arrived at the Princes Theatre for the first night of "His Excellency".

ON ONE OCCASION P. D. Armour, the meat packer, made a present of a suit of clothes to each of his employees in a certain department. Each man was told that he might order his own suit, and send the bill to Mr. Armour, no restriction being made as to price. In order to avail himself fully of this liberality, one young man ordered evening clothes costing dol. 120. When the bill was sent in Mr. Armour sent for the clerk to vouch for its accuracy and finding it right, assured the man it would be paid. As the clerk was leaving, however, Mr. Armour said to him:

"I wish to say to you that I have packed a great many hogs in my time, but I never dressed one before."

DRIVING HAZARDS

By PAUL STSEINER

WHEN A MOTORIST, whose car had plunged into a swamp near St. Paul, refused to pay the bill for having it pulled out, the towing service promptly returned the auto to the scene and pushed it back into the swamp.

*

IN INDIANAPOLIS, a couple's kitten made its disapearance at about the same time their car developed a strange squeak. It was the lost kitten, hungry, and with a frost-bitten tail.

*

A BELLE ISLE, Mich. man came to the conclusion that the rain was getting too heavy when his wiper failed to keep water off the windshield. He stepped out to see for himself and had to swim ashore from the ten-foot lagoon into which he had driven.

*

Boss: "Why are you going to quit? Aren't you getting good wages?"

Bill: "My wages are all right, but I'm keeping a horse out of work."

*

Any day now the green tide will suddenly swell. Often the climax is heralded by a soft, overnight April rain. Man does not know the combination that unlocks the glory of spring, but he does not need to know all the answers. His crucibles and slide rules may unlock facts, but behind the green tide is something more than data and figures. When spring unlocks her beauty, man's heart can respond without attempting to delve into the mechanics.

*

Something's wrong. Miracle drugs have been available for several years, and a new one is introduced every few weeks, but the newspapers are still carrying obituary columns.

Olin Miller, "Dixie Dew Drops".

We know now where one-third and two-thirds of our tax money goes, and also that two-thirds of tax is ax.

*

One of the oddities of the restaurant business is that the place with the most customers always has the fewest stains on its tablecloths.

*

The Doorman: A genius who can open the door of your car with one hand, help you in with the other, and still have one left for the tip.

*

"I shall have to put you fellows in the same room", said the host.

"That's all right", the guests replied.

"Well, I think", said the host, "you'll have a comfortable night. It's a feather bed."

At two o'clock in the morning one of the guests awoke his companion.

"Change places with me, Harold", he groaned. "It's my turn to lie on the feather!"

*

WHEN A MOTORIST returned to his car after reporting that it was stalled on a highway near Muskegon, Mich., he discovered that thieves had removed a can of oil, two spark plugs, five tires, skid chains, a tow rope, a lantern, a tool-box, a pair of driving gloves, two auto robes, the heater, a pint of brake fluid, two sideview mirrors, the defroster fans and the radio aerial.

*

A MAN in Northampton parked his car outside the police station while he went inside to buy a dol. 5 ticket to the policemen's ball. On returning, he found a parking tag on the car.

*

IN BIRMINGHAM, Ala., a man was charged with operating a truck with the wrong license plate. Inside his truck were 27,000 license plates en route to county authorities for distribution to motorists.

* * *

"CLANCY," SAID A FRIEND, "for a long time I have kept my vigil eye on you and observed very closely that when you drink milk your eyes are open, and when you drink water your eyes are wide open, but why do you always drink whiskey with your eyes shut?"

"Well", drawled Clancy, "it's like this: When I look at that whiskey lying on the table it makes my mouth water. And believe me, I just don't like to drink it diluted."

*

Sna heard a man ascending the staircase in the block of flats and, supposing it to be her husband, she opened the door, seized him by the scruff of the neck and knocked him about thoroughly.

Women Are Born Flirts

FALLING in love is a phenomenon of attention concentrated on one object to the point of mania; flirting is attention fixed normally—that is, the object occupies a privileged position but doesn't shut out all others. As a rule, a flirtation is started with no precise intentions on either side. There have been cases of a woman spotting her ideal across a crowed room and saying to herself, "I am going to marry him," but these are rare. It is even unusual for a man to feel at first sight a conscious desire to make some alluring job listen to reason, writes Alice-Leone Moats in the "Cosmopolitan".

There are generally preliminary

GOOD LOOKS CATCH A MALE'S EYE

stages to be gone through before either party reaches the point of having definite designs on the other's freedom or honour. Flirtation is merely an invitation to the waltz; whether it is gong to turn into a slow dance up the aisle or a double-quick trot to the tune of "Louisiana Hayride" doesn't become clear until after the music has been playing for some time.

Most women are born flirts. A village maiden of fourteen may well have all the skill of a Cleopatra. The basic difference between the masculine and feminine attitude toward flirting is that a man relaxes once he's over the hurdles, while a woman keeps right on with the same technique after she gets a swain where she wants him. Instinct tells her that's the way to keep him there, that only the eternally elusive Fata Morgana hold a husband, a lover, or a beau.

With a woman flirting is seldom a case of doing what comes naturally. He goes on the principle that the long way round is often the shortest way home. He is the wolf who dresses up in grand-mother's frilly nightgown and cap in order to fool Little Red Riding Hood into approaching close enough for him to eat her up. After he has sunk his teeth into her, he casts aside all flirting antics.

The exception is the sophisticate with a Don Juan character. Don Juan is the born male flirt. He is not, as he is frequently pictured, the pathological pursuer and petty seducer, the satyr with whom making passes is a kind of nervous tic. Quite the contrary: He lets woman make love to him. Nor is he the gay caballero, the life of the party. He scarcely ever laughs; that is one of his great attractions, since women have a deep distrust of humour mixed with sex. Wrapped in a mist of melancholy, seemingly listening to inner voices, always remote, he is hard to reach. Occasionaly, he comes out of his preocupation long enough to turn on some victim one of the caressing looks that are his speciality. The effect is inevitable to make women beat on the walls of his detachment, to do anything to induce him to concentrate on them.

What makes Don Juan so dangerous is that he is interested in flirtation in its pure form. All females attract him, but simply as mysteries to be solved. He is aware that every woman has two aspects—one she shows to general public, and the one she reveals only to her intimates. It is by flirting that he can lead her to stripping off the mask, and this moment of spiritual undressing is the one that provides him with his greatest satisfaction. From there on, he may follow through to the point where her actual clothes come off, but it will be merely a mechanical reflex. The big thrill is over when the mask is removed, and he will soon set out to look for another.

In a normal courtship, it is the male who is the hunter, and the female the prey. That is why men generally flirt over when they are forced into it, when it seems the best means to an end. Whatever they start, they like to finish, and, for them, what they start with a woman must necessarily finish in the placid joys of the marriage bed or in the lusty hurly-burly of the chaise longue. Men are logical creatures who insist upon carrying things to their final conclusions.

Women don't pretend to be logical. They don't mind beginning without endings. So, unless they are out on a determined quest for a husband, most women find the game of sex as amusing as sex itself. There is nothing more decorative or satisfying to the feminine ego than being the centre of a group of admirers. Flirting is the best means of keeping several on the string without giving into any of them. Flirting is very definitely an art—the art of skating on thin ice, encouraging pursuit while foiling it, dancing without paying the piper.

The principal object, of flirting is avoid getting concerned. This requires mental and sometimes, even physical agility. Vagueness is indispensable, and honesty is definitely not the best policy. That may be why women flirts are often admired, although men flirts are invariably condemned by society. A man accepts it as a compliment when a woman lies to him, and regards it as a good omen when she keeps him waiting at their first appointment.

A literal-minded soul, who takes the precepts of her parents and teachers seriously, will lose out. She can't flrt unless she is able to say yes with her eyes while saying no with her lips. If she can add nearsightedness to this talent, she is set. (Men invariably confuse myopia with sex appeal.) That unfocussed look is not likely to give away a woman's thoughts. It also permits the use of the inviting gaze through drooping lashes without silly coquettishness.

The ability to smile amiably all the time is another necessary part of the successful flirt's equipment. Laughing at anything or nothing has its points, too. The way to get a reputation for having a sense of humour is not by being funny yourself but by displaying amusement at masculine sallies. Real wit is a luxury that only someone with enough other attributes to outweigh it can possibly afford. Men fear wit as much as women distrust humour.

Six Stages

There are six stages in a flirtation: The first is attracting attention. Beginning a flirtation needs technique. It takes only good looks to catch man's eye, but it requires more than that to hold it. A virile fellow reacts to any fairly pretty girl he passes, but, nine times out ten, his reaction is similar to the one he has to a pleasing perfume—he notes it, likes it, yet doesn't pause to identify it. The tenth time, when he stops for identification, is usually brought about by some deliberate action on the part of the woman. There is, for instance, the glance that carries across a room and conveys the message, "Come and get me — if you can." It is an invitation and a challenge. The recipient accepts it at his own risk. Some women can achieve the same effect by the way they walk, or turn their heads, or by the sensuous tone of their voices. Sometimes a sudden smile, electric in its unexpectedness, will jerk a man to attention.

The male glance doesn't have to say anything; it only needs to be steady. It is a rare woman whose interest can't be aroused by just being stared at. An air of indifference, that great weapon in Don Juan's armory, will intrigue her just as much. And a low voice, with an intimate, caressing note, strikes an instantly responsive chord in the feminine breast. On the whole, male beauty doesn't attract her, but the way a man moves, the walk that is a combination of coordination and perfect control, will put her on the alert.

The second stage of fixing attention is done verbally. It consists of saying something that either startles the listner or promotes a tete-a-tete atmosphere even in a crowd. Whatever is said must be unconventional, irrelevant, and provocative.

"Are my stocking seams straight?" can get a girl with pretty legs off to a flying start. Reading palms is corny, but it works. It has the great advantage of beginning the relationship on a note of flattery, with the tried-and-true line, "You are a person of deep sensitivity and remarkable intelligence, but you suffer from being misunderstood."

The masculine approach is to give the impression that he has suddenly been filled with a desire so libidinous that he is controlling himself with the utmost difficulty. His opening remarks have to do with the lady's physical appearance, and the more intellectual she looks, the more he stresses her physical charms. A bald, over-all compliment doesn't accomplish as much as a subtle comment on some good point that wouldn't be immediately noticeable to the undiscerning: the way she carries her head, the shape of her ears, the nape of her neck. Throughout the conversation, he keeps looking at her mouth. That is the male flirt's trade-mark. Considering that the female flirt always gazes straight into a man's eyes, it is obvious why two experts so seldom get together.

IN COURTSHIP MAN IS THE HUNTER

Lavishing Attention

Lavishing attention, the third stage, amounts mainly to feeding the partner's ego, to making him or her feel irresistible. The fourth stage consists of suddenly planting doubts and of playing hard to get just at the moment that surrender seemed certain. It means erecting artificial barriers, displaying a capriciousness that wasn't in evidence before. Accepting or issuing invitations must be spaced to a nicety. So must availability on the telephone. This is the moment when a woman arouses a man's competitive spirit or jealousy by giving the impression that he has several rivals. Making evasive replies to direct questions is part of the act. "Where were you last night?" elicits nothing more than, "Some friends asked me to dinner." Any insistence as to who the friends were is parried with, "You don't know them."

A man also resorts to jealously at this point. He can either cause jealousy or simulate it in himself. Properly employed, pretended jealousy can have the effect of making the lady go to extraordinary lengths to prove that he is mistaken in his suspicions.

Erratic behavior is the keynote of the male flirt's technique. He doesn't send flowers on obvious occasions but fills the house with roses when there is no apparent reason for doing so. If he promises to call at eleven Monday morning, he telephones either at midnight Sunday or at noon Wednesday. No sooner has his love learned never to expect to hear the telephone bell at the appointed hour, than he calls precisely on the minute. That sort of things confuses her and, in a flirtration confussion is of the essence.

The fifth stage is the one in which hope is renewed just when there is danger that delaying tactics may completely discourage the opponent. The promise of ultimate surrender is unexpectedly held out. It is then that a woman allows a man to come within touching distance, only to slip out of his embrace with the heartening excuse that, although she trusts him, she doesn't trust herself. Or that she wants to go further but doesn't dare. Or that she wants to be sure before she does go further.

When it's a man who is doing the flirting, he is the one who pulls away, announcing that he doesn't trust himself. Or he will imply that there is something beyond his control holding him back.

After this stage has been reached, the final one—the denouement—comes quickly. It takes one of three forms: Both participants fall in love and settle down 'forever' in matrimony or a liaison; one falls in love, and the other flees in terror; neither falls in love and the flirtation just comes to an end.

Dying Art

Unfortunately, flirting as an art is dying out. Like all arts, it requires leisure and time, commodities difficult to find in this age. In moneyed circles abroad, it still continues to flourish because, in Europe, the rich seldom work.

A serious blow was dealt to the art of flirting when the chaperon and the jealous husband went out of style. They were a woman's best allies, for though they may have appeared to cramp her style, they actually gave her a freedom she can't allow herself today. They constituted the safety base that made it possible to play tag with as many suitors as she could attract. She didn't have to be clever at erecting artificial barriers; the chaperon and Othello were there as real ones. Even from a man's point of view, they had their uses. It was more amusing and rewarding to the ego to flirt when ultimate success represented a conquest not only over the lady but also over the many obstacles that surrounded her.

The change in the social and economic setups has contributed to the moribuns state of the art of flirting. When every social season was made up of luncheons, dinners, teas, dances, and weekend parties, courting couples had unlimited opportunities to meet in an atmosphere conducive to romance but they had few chances to be alone.

In every relationship between a man and a woman, there comes a moment when he is going to declare his intentions, honourable or otherwise, or when she is going to make it clear that she is beginning to see herself in white satin and orange blossoms. The act of flirtation consists in putting off that moment as long as possible. With twosomes the customs as they are nowadays, it is a miracle if the moment can be put off more than an hour or two. And the custom of the twosome is here to stay. With so little organized social life, and with few men able to afford to bring along a dozen other people every time they invite an inamorata to dinner, there is no getting away from it.

As a result, the art of flirting has fallen into the same class as the art of lacemaking—ornamental charming, an aesthetic delight, a joy to the connoisseur, but almost a rococo affectation in this machine age.

FERGUSON ENTERPRISE IN MADRAS

Plan To Raise Standard Of Life By Reducing Cost Of Living For All Free Peoples Of The World

(From A Correspondent).

THE mechanization of Indian agriculture will be given a tremendous fillip with the opening up of a new factory at Madras for manufacturing Ferguson tractors. The Company will be registered as Harry Ferguson of India Ltd. and will begin production on September 1.

The objective is to make India mechanical-minded in regard to achieving food production and to make this country self-sufficient in the shortest possible time. It is generally recognised today that increased food production can be achieved only by using tractors of the right type in great numbers, wherever mechanization is practicable.

As the outcome of this idea, the next logical step taken by Harry Ferguson of India Ltd. was to give practical application to bring home to the Indian distributors how modern methods and technique have combined to make England quadruple her agricultural produce during the last five years.

With an imagination which can become an inspiration to leaders of this country, the Ferguson concern has taken 40 distributors by a special B.O.A.C. aeroplane for a visit to their famous Coventry Works in England. The whole cost of this trip is being borne by them.

During their 15 days' stay in England they will get a first-hand idea of the way modern tractors are built, the materials which go into them, the step-by-step efficiency of assembly, and other methods employed to produce tractors of the finest quality at the lowest cost. The distributors will mix in a spirit of good-fellowship with the Ferguson engineers, technicians and other administrative heads and so derive an overall idea of the smoothness with which modern plants are operated nowadays.

Furthermore, they will be given a refresher course in modern servicing methods, in practical demonstrations, and the application of knowledgeable technique for solving mechanical breakdowns whenever they occur, thus saving money and labour.

Undoubtedly this trip will have made the distributors not only more broad-minded but give them an emboldened vision to strive to make India also reach the high level already attained in agricultural production by countries like England and other western countries. The itinerary will include visits to many of the large mechanised farms where the use of tractors has revolutionised production. This will certainly provide an object-lesson which could be utilised in making India also self-sufficient in the next few years.

Another interesting part of the programme is that the party will have an opportunity of vising other large engineering industries where technological science has been developed to the highest degree.

Bring Down Prices

In a recent interview given to the "Lancashire Evening Post", Mr. Harry Ferguson, the inventor of the Ferguson System, made a cogent plea for bringing down prices and the cost of living. His factory at Coventry, England, is turning out tens of thousands of tractors. A man of dynamic personality and driving force, he is less interested in the tractor that has made his name famous throughout the world than the Plan, which the machinery is designed to carry out. He claims that his invention is not mere farm machinery but a farming system to implement the plan, which is sheer economics.

Quite simply the plan is stabilizing wages and bringing down prices and cost of living progressively, making £5 do as much as £7 does now as a start.

"If you consider price reduction to be the salvation of the country, how do you propose to bring it about?" he was asked.

"Possibly the Socialists could have done it, but they refused to try", he replied.

"In the history of politics," he continued, "surely there is nothing more pathetic than appeals of the Socialists to the working people to hold their wages, whilst the Government itself acts continually to raise prices and will do nothing constructive towards bringing them down.

"My sympathy is with the workers. They will have to have higher wages, unless something is done to bring the prices down. But higher wages will, in turn, be a deadly blow at the economic life of the country."

"What about the Conservative Party?" was the next question.

His answer was: "The Conservatives today present a spectacle of incompetency and wasted opportunity, the like of which we have not seen in our political history."

Soviet Plan

Mr. Ferguson said the Russians were working upon the economic plan he had been advocating for years. "They have made their third cut in the cost of living in the Soviet Union since the war", he added.

"In the past three years price reduction totalling 46.64 per cent over the general range of every-day necessities have been claimed. This means they have done about the equivalent of making £3-13-0d buy what £7 did three years ago."

Mr. Ferguson went on to point out that the Russians were able now to feed and clothe themselves more cheaply. Their workers had not been given higher wages, which would lead to higher prices, but they had more to spend on things other than essential food and clothing, and semi-essential tobacco. The demand for consumer goods in general had gone up, with consequently increased volume of production, resulting in lower prices.

He continued:

"Whilst raising the standard of their own people, the Russians were doing everything possible to prevent raising the living standard of the free peoples of the world. I wonder if our people fully understand the danger of Communist propaganda in this country.

It is exactly the opposite of what they are advocating in their own country. This assuredly should be a danger signal to all of us. Communists in this country are agitating for higher wages and reduced profits. They know that higher wages would ruin us by inflation and the big reduction in profits which they demand would wipe out a major source of national revenue essential to running and defending the country. Furthermore, they know that a reduction in profits would for the same reason destroy the social services and cause great hardship to the workers."

He said there can be but one end to this, if we do not take action immediately. To survive, we must have a strategical plan to raise the standard of life by reducing the cost of living for all the free peoples of the world.

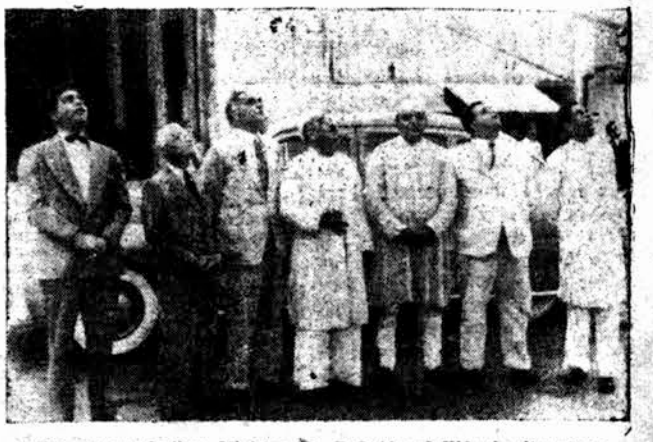
"What this country needs and also many other parts of the world", he concluded, "is wage stabilization.

It is utter nonsense to say that the prices of everything we buy, from food to motor cars, cannot be brought down. To make that statement is to say that further progress in economical manufacture is impossible."

Motor Salesman: "This car is absolutely the last word."

Customer: "Just suit my wife. If there's anything she loves it is the last word."

THEY WATCH GLIDERS



India's Communications Minister, Mr. Rafi Ahmed Kidwai, witnessing a demonstration of gliders at Poona, organised by the Indian Gliding Association at Poona last week. From left to right: Mr. F. Mascarenhas, Vice-Chairman of the Indian Gliding Association, Mr. B. M. Damania, Secretary of the Bombay Flying Club, Mr. T. P. Bhalla, Director-General of Civil Aviation; Mr. Rafi Ahmed Kidwai, Mr. Khurshed Lall, Deputy Minister of Communications; Mr. A. C. P. Wadia, President of the Bombay Flying Club, and Mr. K. Hanumanthyya, M.P.

Blackmarket Armaments

★

(Continued from Page 3)

machine guns (9 mm.), 700 Swedish crowns each; factory equipment for the production of arms, 180,000 Swedish crowns.

This last-named item is also being offered from Italy.

Potential buyers are told there is an unlimited supply of ammunition at 10 Swedish ore a piece.

All payments must be made through Swiss bank accounts.

At present the Black International does not guarantee shipments to Russia, Spain, China, Egypt and Israel. However, equipment is transmitted promptly to other destinations.

How has all this war material come into unlawful hands?

When British troops landed in Norway, the Wehrmacht units stationed there were confined in three sectors, and much of the equipment could not be destroyed. The Germans had been provided with enough arms to withstand a very long siege, and although much was accomplished in a short time, not all the weapons could be rendered useless.

Besides, Norwegian Communists were anxious to hoard some of the guns and ammunition for their own purposes.

One German transport landed a complete battery of 10.5 cm. guns on some lonely islands off the Norwegian coast shortly before the collapse in 1945. Nothing was ever heard of these weapons until they suddenly appeared on the sale lists of the Black International.

U-Boats For Sale

Although the Norwegian Government ordered the registration of all German equipment this was done in a very haphazard fashion. Thus two U-boats were entered as "fishing vessels" and are now up for sale.

The authorities, of course, have no idea where they are hidden, but they are definitely going to the highest bidder, and the biggest offer generally comes from the East.

It must not be thought, however, that the authorities in Oslo have not done their utmost to seal all the gaps through which arms have been filtering.

No one is allowed to deal in brand-new weapons, so the secret tenders always make it quite clear that the material is "second-hand."

Stockholm is the main centre of the Black International in Northern Europe.

A South American agent there has been trying to collect sufficient war material to equip two divisions.

Some of this was purchased directly after the war from the "Direcktoratet fur fientlig egendom" (Directorate For Enemy Property) set up in Norway to dispose of unwanted weapons.

The Black International, the organisation of which was already being established during the latter stages of the war, took care to store such material as radar, speed boats, aeroplane motors, ball-bearings, mines, etc. until a rise in prices.

Today buyers are ready to offer U. S. dollars or gold for a consignment of machine guns.

The Black International's Central European activities all converge on Genoa, a favourite haunt for drug smugglers. Arms have been found more profitable.

One tender signed by a man in the pay of the ring offers "for consideration" a factory which "can be used to produce machine-guns. Drawings, tools and heavy machinery all on hand. Payment only in dollars."

All contracts contain this sentence —"Within the framework of defence and for the purpose of manoeuvres." Just how the Black International wants to guard against outbreaks of violence is not mentioned.

Lately the ring has been offering a **German aiming device for jet 'planes. It was known by Nazi experts as "Adler EZ 42." No one was, however, aware that some of this apparatus had been canalised into the Black International's pools for disposal at an opportune moment.**

From information I have received, it is fairly evident that one Eastern country and one South American State have shown an interest in the "Adler."

Recently the Austrian Ministry of the Interior was handed two detailed plans which gave them an insight into the set-up of the Black International.

If it is realised that one of the plans listed no fewer than 82 agents, three of whom had been "liquidated" and replaced, the enormity and long-range planning of the organisation become evident.—K. N.

Strange Things Do Happen

FOR POSTERITY: Toffee, toy pistol, rusty nail, buttons, rubber band and a piece of string were placed in the cornerstone of a new Montreal boys' club.

IN HER BONNET: A transparent pillbox hat, with a live mouse running round inside it, is being worn by a woman in New York.

FAT RATION: A tin of dripping has been found inside a shark at Fremantle, Australia.

BOTTLED MAGIC: A pedlar selling a lotion to cure "anything from atomic blisters to the pangs of love" appeared in a Formosan village. He has been detained.

BACKED DEAD HORSE—WON: In the last race at Tropical Park, Florida, Neddican dropped dead after passing the post. But the horse had won and bookmakers paid out.

*

A talkative old man was delivering quite a lecture on speedy travel to the young man with whom he shared a compartment.

"Yes, we travel fast these days," he said. "But have you ever thought of the flight of time—of the fleeting hours of youth the golden days that swiftly pass away? Have you ever counted the minutes——?"

"Look here," said the young man, suspiciously. "I don't quite get the hang of this. Are you trying to sell me a watch?"

TENALIRAMAN, THE GREAT JESTER

(Continued from Page 8)

the ruler conferred upon him special gifts

As An Artist

Rajah Krishnadeva Raya was a great lover of painting. A reputed artist came to his state and the ruler was pleased to entrust to him the task of painting the inner walls of his palace. In a month's time he finished the job. The Rajah, accompanied by Tenaliraman and his courtiers saw the paintings which contained various scenes from Mahabharata and Ramayana. On seeing a human form, Tenaliraman said:—"How is it that this figure is represented by only one hand? Where is the other hand?" The ruler mocked at him for his ignorance and said: "You are such an idiot as not to know this small thing. It is implied that the other hand is on the other side". Others laughed and thinking that he was put to shame by the ruler, he thought of wreaking his vengeance on the ruler.

After a month, Tenaliraman approached the ruler and said that from the very moment he saw those paintings, he had an ardent desire to learn that art. After a month's training under an experienced artist, he was now in a position to execute fine paintings and craved the Ruler's permission to paint the other palace. His request was granted. The other palace of the ruler was placed at the disposal of Tenaliraman. At his request the walls of the palace were white-washed. He made it clear that till his job was over, none should enter the palace. Whenever he went out, he locked the door.

After a month, he came to the ruler and said that he had painted the walls. When the Raja went to see them, he was horrified to see the walls disfigured with black and white.

In a wall there were only heads, in another there were hands and in this way each wall contained a part of the human body. The Raja was in a terrible rage and questioned him as to why he had drawn the pictures in that fashion.

Tenaliraman replied: "I am sorry for your ignorance. Even a child knows it. You can yourself find that the other parts of the body are hidden on the other side". When others laughed, the Rajah thinking that he was put to shame by Tenaliraman told him in a stern voice that from tomorrow onwards he should not show his face to him. Next day came and he bought a big mud pot, covered his whole face with it and appeared before the Ruler. "What is this buffoonery, Tenaliraman?" queried the ruler.

He replied:—"Yesterday in your anger you ordered me not to show my face to you. Hence I have come here covering my face with the pot."

The ruler and his ministers laughed Tenaliraman on his originality of ed and Congratulated Tenaliraman on the originality of his ideas.

Brahmins Branded

When the mother of Krishnadeva Raya died many Brahmins were sumptuously fed and presented with costly clothes, vessels and jewels, to the size of a mango fruit, made of pure gold, on the last day of the religious ceremonies connected with her demise. When the Rajah's mother was about to die, she expressed a keen desire to taste a mango fruit and before it was brought to her she expired. As the ruler was not fortunate enough to fulfil her desire, he thought it best to present mango fruits made of gold to the Brahmins so that her dead soul might be appeased. Tenaliraman also dined along with the other Brahmins and when he saw the costly presentations to the Brahmins, he thought within himself that the ruler was wasting his money on these idle and good-for-nothing Brahmins.

The annual religious ceremony of Tenaliraman's mother came and he invited the Brahmins to his house. They came and were treated to a sumptuous feast. The next programme was the presentation ceremony and the Brahmins were eagerly waiting for presents from Tenaliraman. He went inside and heating iron rods branded the Brahmins. They reported the matter to the ruler, who sent for Tenaliraman and demanded an explanation from him for his action. He politely said:—"In connection with your mother's death, you presented the Brahmins with golden mango fruits, for the reason best known to you. My mother was for a long time suffering from epileptic fits and whenever she had an attack, I used to brand her with heated iron rods. This had the desired effect in bringing her to normal health. A few minutes before her death, she had a serious attack of fits and wanted me to administer heated iron rods on her body to relieve her of her fits. When I was about to do it she expired and thus her last wish had remained unfulfilled. In the same way as you carried out your mother's last wish, I also did it for the appeasement of my mother's soul."

The Brahmins forgetting their agony laughed aloud and the Rajah also joined them in their laughter.

As A Pandit

A great Pandit well-versed in Shastras came to Vijianagar in order to exhibit his profound knowledge before the ruler and get some suitable presents from him. The state pandits feared that that great pandit would out-beat them in case a contest arose and appealed to Tenaliraman to come to their timely rescue and save them from dishonour. He told them that he himself would engage in the contest with the Pandit in Shastras and other subjects and humiliate him in the eyes of all others.

On the next day he gathered some dry leaves in a white cloth and tied

VERSATILE GENIUS

it by means of a strong rope and with it he came to the palace. The Rajah was there to hear the contest between his pandits and the outside pandit. Tenaliraman said that he would represent the local pandits. The Rajah agreed and Tenaliraman asked that pandit as to how many books on Shastras he had read. He gave a very long list of names.

The local pandits were on hearing this, astounded at the outside pandit's remarkable erudition.

"Is that all?" asked Tenaliraman and there was no reply from the pandit. Tenaliraman asked him as to whether he had at any time read the holy scripture called "Tilakashta Mahishabandhanam" and showed the great bundle covered with cloth taking care not to open it and this was done with a view to make him believe that the bundle contained that book. That great pandit had not so far heard of the existence of such a work. Saying that he would come tomorrow he departed.

When on the next day, the pandit did not turn up, the Rajah sent his servants to fetch him, but he was nowhere to be found. Without informing anybody the Pandit had left the town for fear of being put to shame by Tenaliraman.

The Rajah asked Tenaliraman as to how he was able to make the Pandit run away from the town.

To that he said:—"The combination of the names of the dry leaves and the rope tied over the cloth is known as Tilakashta Mahishabandhanam. The pandit probably feared that my cloth contained a book of that name which I have mastered, and hence he disappeared".

The local pandits praised him for his remarkable intellect and the Rajah also showered his praise on him.

His Gift Of A House

Tenaliraman's popularity in the Kingdom of Vijianagar was daily in the ascendancy and he was often given by his ruler rich and costly presents. The public came to know that he was one of the richest men in the city. Beggars both from the town and from outside began to literally invade his house for alms and charities. But he was not a man to part with even a single nickel coin and mercilessly necked them out. The beggars named him as the greatest of misers in the whole State. When he heard this, his mind was a little perturbed. He immediately constructed a house and on its front put on a board on which were written the following words:—"This house will be given away as a gift to anyone who feels self-contented with what he had already in his possession."

Though this announcement was known to many, they had not the courage to approach Tenaliraman as they feared that he would cheat them by crooked interpretations of the words on the notice-board.

Taking courage, a man approached Tenaliraman for the house by saying that besides being an educated man, he was also self-contented with what he had.

Laughing aloud to his own satisfaction Tenaliraman said: "You are a fool. From the way in which you have asked me for the house, it is evidently clear that you are an avaricious man craving for other's property. Since you say you are a self-contented man, you should be content with what you have. Go your own way."

This news reached the ears of the public who gave due credit to him for his wonderful brains.

Tenaliraman's Son

Tenaliraman had a son who was in the habit of bringing flowers from some gardens for the daily pujah performed by his father. Once the son saw beautiful rose flowers in the ruler's private gardens and knowing pretty well that it was a serious offence to commit theft in those gardens, he stealthily plucked the rose flowers daily and brought them to his father.

When the ruler came to know of the frequent occurrences of thefts in his gardens, he took his watchmen to task for their neglect of legitimate duties and ordered them to be more vigilant in future. A few more guards were employed for the purpose. As usual Tenaliraman's son came and plucked the flowers and the watchmen who were in hiding caught him red-handed. Taking him in a palanquin, with the basketful of flowers of roses which he had stolen, they all proceeded to the palace thinking that for catching the thief, they would be suitably rewarded by their ruler.

At that time Tenaliraman was passing that side and heard the news from the watchman. But Tenaliraman, in a most nonchalant way said:—"A man with a resourceful mouth will come out of the ordeal." The watchmen did not know the implications contained in these words, but the son grasped the inner meaning of the words. Taking the rose flowers one by one, he chewed and swallowed them and when the palanquin reached the palace, there was no trace of the existence of any flowers. When he was brought before the king, the latter, in a thunderous tone said:—You thief, my watchmen have caught you with the basketful of rose-flowers stolen by you from my gardens. Are you going to admit the guilt and crave pardon or are you going to suffer punishment for the crime? The son was as intelligent as his father and told the ruler :—"These watchmen have unnecessarily foisted on me the guilt. If what they say is true then I should be in possession of rose-flowers in my basket. But it is empty."

When the basket was brought before the ruler, it was found to contain not even a single flower.

The ruler questioned the watchmen who said:—"It is true he had plucked the flowers and kept them in that basket. When we were coming to the palace, we met Tenaliraman to whom we narrated the facts. To that Tenaliraman said in an indifferent way that a man with a resourceful mouth would come out of the ordeal.

The Rajah came to the conclusion that the son had eaten away the flowers. He complimented him by saying that he was a worthy son of a worthy father and granted him permission to take flowers daily for 'pujah' purposes.

Palace Guards Receive Stripes

Once a troupe of famous Harikatha Kalakshepam players came to Vijianagar and obtained the ruler's permission to enact the performance of Krishna Leela in his presence.

On the day fixed for the performance, the Rajah gave special instructions to the palace guards not to allow Tenaliraman into the palace, as he feared that he would spoil the performance by his buffoonery acts and gestures. Though Tenaliraman was well aware of the ruler's order yet he was determined on entering the palace by some hook or crook. When he was about to enter the first gate of the palace, the guard told him that he was precluded from entering the palace under the orders of the Rajah. He whispered into his ears thus:—"Our ruler has today promised to give me rich cash presents. Unless I go today and get them, he will give all the money to those artists and make me wait for some days. I will give you one half of what I get."

These words tempted the guard so much that he allowed him to go in.

At the second entrance also he told the same story to the second guard and he too allowed him. When the Rajah and others were enjoying the performance, Tenaliraman made his appearance and sat in a corner. By his side there was a curd-churner made of wood. After a few minutes, he took that log of wood in his hand, went near the artiste, who was giving the performance and beat him mercilessly on his back. Confusion reigned supreme in the hall.

The Rajah accused him of entering the palace in defiance of his orders and beating the artiste. "In those good old days," said Tenaliraman, "Lord Sri Krishna was the recipient of a good number of beatings at the hands of the Gopis and yet he bore them with patience and fortitude. If the artiste is not in a position to bear my beatings, why should he play the role of Lord Sri Krishna?

The ruler's anger did not abate even a bit and he instructed his men to administer 24 stripes on his back.

When they were about to execute the order, Tenaliraman asking them to wait addressed the Rajah thus:—These 24 stripes should be administered on two palace guards. When I was about to enter the first gate, the guard refused me entrance. But on my promising to give him half of what I would get, he allowed me. In the same way also the second guard allowed me. Thus the two guards should by right share equally these 24 stripes."

Thus the sentence was executed on the two guards and Tenaliraman by his wit escaped from the punishment.

ACID TEST

A professor of chemistry was explaining the nature of acids to a class of small boys. "Now," he said "I am going to drop this half-crown into this glass of acid. Will it dissolve?"

"No, Sir," said one of the boys. "And perhaps you will tell me why it won't dissolve," said the Professor, somewhat pompously.

"Because", replied the boy, "if it would, you wouldn't drop it in!"

—"The Efficiency Magazine."

MADE HIS BODY A CORK

By plugging a dyke with his body, James Stevens saved the town of Warren, New South Wales, from being ruined by flood waters of the Macquarie River.

For a fortnight the people of Warren laboured to build wall of earth 30 ft. high and three miles long to protect the town from the flood waters. They then took turns to patrol the dyke. One afternoon Stevens found a break which had developed suddenly and obviously threatened disaster. He at once thrust his entire body against the dyke and stopped the water pouring through.

For half an hour he gritted his teeth and dug in his heels, bracing himself against the flood water until another patrol found him almost exhausted. A bulldozer was rushed to the spot to repair the damage and Stevens received the congratulations of the whole town for his pluck and presence of mind.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 21 April, 2017

CUTLER'S HANDIWORK

MASTER-GRINDER

Left: Tom Batty, seated at the grindstone, displays the materials of his trade—from roughly ground blades to finished polished products.

Right: Grinding a blade seems simplicity itself but years of experience are required to judge correct angle.

MEET THE CUTLER

TOMMY Batty's proudest boast is that he is a craftsman. In a world in which mechanisation is the keynote of industry, the word is losing its meaning—the Oxford Dictionary defines craftsman as "a professor of a craft"—and that is what Tommy is, though he would probably laugh if told so

His contempt for the machine is magnificent, and indeed justified, for Tommy can grind and polish more blades in a day than any machine in Mappin and Webb's factory in Sheffield, where he is employed.

He has seen other changes as well—he has seen the trade of blade grinding made one which a man can work at without being over-shadowed by the dread fear of silicosis. Tommy is now 61 years old, and his dispassionate accounts of working conditions in his youth have an authentic ring of truth which is horrifying. In those days the grindstone wheel was made of sandstone and the "Wheels" (the name in the trade for the grinding shops) were not fitted with extractor fans. The result was an atmosphere laden with sandstone particles, which men breathed for ten and twelve hours a day, and a dreadfully high incidence of disease and death from silicosis. The grindstones are now made of a composition material, and all "Wheels" are fitted with fans to draw away the dangerous dust.

Tommy has been married for forty years, and has a large family of six daughters and two sons. His wife, who is of the same Yorkshire stock as himself, is a woman of infinite good humour, and even the sight of Tommy's fishing gear spread all over the best room fails to ruffle her placid equanimity. Seeing Tommy against the background of his home and family, one can well understand his being a happy man.

Tommy is an expert angler, and captain of Sheffield Angling team. Before retiring to his bedroom he meticulously prepares his own tackle

At a buffing wheel. This is made of bullneck leather and in the final process is produced the finished polished blade.

Printed and Published for the Bombay Chronicle Co., Ltd., by MICHAEL ANDRADES, at the "Bombay Chronicle" Press, Red Building, Parsi Bazar Street, Fort, Bombay. Edited by S. NATARAJAN.